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EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Combatants Before Paris Burying the Dead.

Extravagant Decrees by the Communal Authorities.

Two Beautiful Churches Turned Into Political Club-Rooms.

The Tuileries Used as an Asylum for Widows and Orphans.

Our Versailles Correspondent's View of the Situation.

Address of the University of Rome to Dr. Dollinger.

PARIS AND VERSAILLES.

Cannonading Continued—French Advance—Repulse of a Versaillist Reconnoissance at Montrouge—Barricades.

VERSAILLES, May 7.—A heavy cannonade was kept up all last night, and continued this morning. It is given out that fresh batteries have been erected, and will be opened to-morrow, directing their fire especially against Montretout. The work on the trenches between Issy and Vanvres is rapidly advancing. No engagement during the night or today is reported.

PARIS, May 7.—The official reports published by the Commune represent that all is quiet at Vincennes. A reconnoissance of the Versaillists before Montrouge was repulsed. An engagement took place between outposts near Issy, in which several Versaillists were taken prisoners. The work of barricading the Avenue of the Grand Army is still going on. Many arrests have been made.

Cessation of the Cannonade—Burrying the Dead—Versaillists Gaining Ground—the Tuileries an Asylum for Widows and Orphans.

PARIS, Sunday Evening, May 7, via LONDON—Midnight.—The firing has ceased, and quiet now prevails between the lines, where, apparently by mutual consent, parties are burying the dead and removing the wounded. The Communists admit that the Versailles forces are gaining ground. The latter are pushing between Neuilly and the villages of Levallois and Perret, with the object of clearing the Seine and driving the Nationals to Clichy. The Republican League sends five delegates to the Congress at Bordeaux. Five priests have been arrested on the charge of being spies. The church of St. Eustache has been converted into a political club-room, that of the St. Germain l'Auxerrois is used for public meetings and concerts, and the Tuileries have been turned into an asylum for the widows and orphans of the National Guards killed in the present struggle.

The Congress of Municipal Councils—Hostility of the Assembly—Restoration of Pawned Pledges.

VERSAILLES, May 7.—The official journal of Versailles, referring to the proposed Congress of Municipal Councils at Bordeaux, says the Government would betray France, the Assembly, and civilization if it permitted a Communist rebellion to exist side by side with the regular Government. A decree of the Paris Commune orders the gratuitous restoration of all pawn pledges under five francs in value on the establishment of the identity of the original pledgers.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Rapid Approach of the Versailles Troops—Cluseret to be Tried and Gambetta Arrested.

LONDON, May 8—6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Versailles says the Government forces are within 300 yards of Porte Maillot. Gen. CLUSERET will speedily be brought to trial.

Other dispatches say ROCHEFORT announces that ammunition is running short.

The *Daily News* special says AUBER, the composer, is seriously ill. It also reports that orders have been issued for the arrest of GAMBETTA.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Roman Republic of 1849—A Diplomatic Change.

FLORENCE, May 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, the supporters of the Government defended its prohibition of the celebration, in Rome, of the anniversary of the repulse of the French by the Republicans, April 30, 1849, on the ground that disturbances were intended. The Marquis MIGLIORATI, Italian Minister at Munich, has been transferred to Athens.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN AND SILESIA.

The steam-ships *Hermann*, from Bremen April 22, and Southampton April 25, and *Silesia*, from Hamburg April 26, reached this port yesterday. The news is fresher by three days' dates than that previously at hand. The Captain of the *Silesia* will accept our thanks for courtesies.

DISTURBED FRANCE.

The Situation at Versailles—Government Policy and Public Impatience—A Change in the Ministry—The Responsibility of the Emeute—Pretenders to the Throne—Matters in Paris—The Paris Press—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERSAILLES, Saturday, April 22, 1871.

Troops continue to concentrate at Versailles in great numbers, coming from all quarters of France and from the prisons of Germany. Yesterday Gen. DUCROT came in at the head of 10,000 men, a force which he was sent into the interior to organize. Single regiments arrive almost daily. There are 18,000 cavalry between this city and Saint-Germain-en-Laye. For the second time the number of troops allowed by the Germans has been extended, and although I do not know the last figure, it can be put above 150,000 men. Yet with so large a force under his hand, M. THIERS makes small use of it in suppressing the insurrection. For a week there has been no military operations of any consequence. One more barricade with a piece of artillery has been captured by the troops, and every evening the belligerents fire a few hundred rounds at each other, from a long distance. There has scarcely been material enough for a report in the *Officiel*. But the public begins to lose patience again, and M. THIERS finds it necessary to offer something to please the crowd for a day. The first deference to the public anxiety and impatience, was a bit of theatric display over the cannon taken from the insurgents a few days before. It was very cleverly managed; the crowd went wild in hurrahing for the "brave line." M. THIERS made a little speech, and distributed three hundred francs among the men upon the captured gun. This scene was soon forgotten, however, and once more the public began to grumble with impatience.

CAPTURE OF ASNIERES.

This time we have an official report. Asnieres has been taken. Another victory, and it is curious to see how quickly the cry has its effect, how rapidly it animates with hope the hearts which only yesterday were despairing. Today everybody believes in the victory of Asnieres, but it requires only a moment's thought to drown all enthusiasm over this victory. Asnieres was taken by the guns of Mont Valerien; but, on the other hand, the batteries of the insurgents sweep the village from one end to the other, making it untenable for a moment. Yet the insurgents have been forced to quit the village, and this was enough to furnish an official report of a victory and to have a strong moral effect upon the people. This is the sum of military operations; yet troops continue to arrive, the number here being already so great that the army is fed with difficulty and provisions are daily growing scarce and dear. The suffering among the poor is beginning to be felt as in the worst days of the siege of Paris. It is said that M. THIERS hesitates to give the order to attack Paris on account of the loss of life which must ensue; but, unless he does mean to order an attack, why concentrate this large force here at an expense which must be seriously felt by the overburdened Treasury of France?

CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY.

The change in the Ministry which has been the subject of public gossip for so long a time, now appears to be a measure fully decided upon. Yet it is one presenting many difficulties. M. PICARD at least will soon give in his resignation, it is said by some as soon as the new elections take place, by others as soon as a successor can be determined upon. There is no doubt whatever that M. PICARD has lost all his influence in the Chamber, and that he is decidedly obnoxious to nine out of every ten members of the Assembly. As a whole, the Assembly demands the removal of M. PICARD, M. FAVRE, and M. SIMON, the Right seeing in these men the persons really responsible for the insurrection of Paris, the Left regarding them as criminals unworthy to appear in the Chamber except to be tried before the bar of the House. Fortunately for himself M. FAVRE has been kept busy in negotiations with the German authorities, and has rarely appeared in the Chamber. M. SIMON never speaks; but upon M. PICARD falls the task of responding for the Government, and it is painful to see the sneers and to feel the studied inattention every time he rises to speak. In one thing the House is not far wrong, for the responsibility of the émeute must rest upon the shoulders of these men. Had M. FAVRE executed the laws, and had he used the force at his command to make the law respected, the insurrection would have been speedily put down; but, instead of using vigorous means, M. FAVRE appealed to the ruffians of Belleville in the name of his tears and his broken heart, letting things go their own road until they came to the 18th of March. Never were conspirators so much astonished at their own success as the Committee of Paris, and that success was overwhelming because they had to deal with an adversary so weak. The appointment of MM. FAVRE, PICARD and SIMON was a patriotic concession on the part of the majority, because it was thought that they could keep the Left within the bounds of moderation, and carry with them a large portion of the Republican Party. This was soon found to be an error, for the Comte BENOIST-D'ASSY himself could not have less influence with the Republican Party. Hence the Chamber feels that if by hazzard there were good reasons for making these men Ministers, there are no longer reasons for their remaining in power. M. PICARD has long seen that he must retire, and his last appointments of Prefects has brought the anger of the Assembly upon him so sharply that he must retire quickly. M. FAVRE comprehends, also, that his career is ended as a Minister. But owing to the present state of feeling in the Assembly,—embittered as the majority is by the uncompromising and insolent character of the Republicans—it is not easy to decide upon two Ministers. M. DUFAURE has been frequently mentioned as the successor of M. PICARD, with M. LEFEVRE-POUTALIS as Minister of Justice, but it seems that M. DUFAURE'S name finds too many opponents. Another report recalls the Duc DE BROGLIE from London for the Foreign Affairs, while M. LAMBRECHT leaves the Ministry of Commerce for that of the Interior. M. VICTOR LEFRANC will take the place of M. LAMBRECHT. This is probably a mere "feeler," like the previous combinations, but it seems to find less opposition. When we consider that the new Ministers must have the support not only of a majority, but nearly the totality of their colleagues, it will be seen how difficult it is to change the Ministry in times like this.

PRETENDERS TO THE THRONE.

The Duc D'AUMALE and the Prince DE JOINVILLE are now residing in the Department de l'Orne, not far from Versailles, and lodged in the chateau of the Duc D'AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER. There these Princes await the decision of the Assembly upon their election, a decision which has not yet been rendered. Yet their friends urge upon the Princes the necessity of going away, saying, with truth, that their presence here can only injure their own cause. But Monsieur D'AUMALE will not go away. By some fortunate turn of the wheel it might happen that the Assembly should call for an Orleans, and Monsieur, the Duc D'AUMALE, wishes to be on hand to take the inside track against his nephew, the Comte DE PARIS. Meantime the presence of the Duc has become doubly embarrassing, for all of the assassins and would-be regicides in Europe seem to be hurrying to the spot, ambitious of the glory of murdering the Duc D'AUMALE. It requires a triple force of Police to arrest all the suspicious characters lurking about the chateau with an arsenal of small arms upon them. A round dozen have been already arrested, and once more efforts are being made to get the Duc to go further away.

MATTERS IN PARIS.

There is no disguising the fact that the insurrection is still in possession of all of its force and spirit, and that it presents a bold and determined front to the Assembly. There are no signs of weakening. On the contrary, CLUSERET is making his preparations to repel attack, and has ordered the *levée en masse* of all men between the ages of seventeen and fifty-five. Those who will not march are made to march, and although it is a reign of terror, yet CLUSERET keeps the power, and carries on his insurrection boldly. Despite the rigid blockade, Paris has not yet begun to suffer for food, the great rush after the siege from all parts of Europe filling well the stores and warehouses with provisions. The work of pillage still goes on. Day before yesterday it was the house of M. DE GRANDPERRET; yesterday that of M. DE MENTQUE and M. DE RICHMONT. It was a singular fact, suddenly discovered, that all of the officers about CLUSERET—all those who led these bands to pillage, all of the general staff and the staff of Gen. DOMBROWSKI, were foreigners. Not a Frenchman in the party. To get over this small scandal CLUSERET has ordered the naturalization of these men, the requisite being having served the Commune, Gen. DOMBROWSKI or Gen. GARIBALDI. Some three hundred renegades have thus been naturalized Frenchmen by the Commune.

THE PARIS PRESS.

Three more journals have been suppressed by the Commune, but two of them, the *Bien Public* and the *Opinion Nationale*, refused to obey the order of suppression. For one day they appeared as usual, but the next day the impressions were about worked off when the guards broke into the building. Both papers were printed in the same office. Stopping the presses, the guards took off the two forms, and, pouring them together, made the worst kind of "pi" imaginable. The employes were then chased from the building and a guard placed before the door. Doubtless these journals will follow the example of many others, and emigrate to some country village where they can abuse the Commune at will.

VICTIMS OF THE TROUBLES.

M. RUDOLPH HOTTENQUER, who was badly wounded in the affair of the Place Vendome, is now out of danger, but for fear of a return of erysipelas he still keeps to the house. M. HOTTENQUER was coming along a by-street when the firing took place, and, seeing a man wounded, he hastened to give him relief. He was bending over the wounded man when he received the cowardly shot. M. HENRI DE PENE is also out of danger, but he, too, is still confined to the house. M. DE PENE was one of the foremost in the procession, and was doing his utmost to rally the men of order. Unfortunately there was but a feeble response, and a single volley dispersed the friends of order. Admiral SAISSET made one more attempt to rally the National Guard, but less than 300 answered to his appeal, and the friends of order gave up the city to the friends of disorder.

THE SEASON.

For two weeks we have had terrible weather, rain falling nearly every day, and the wind blowing a hurricane. The effect upon the health of the troops is already perceptible. ASHBY.

ANTI-INFALLIBILITY.

Dr. Dollinger and the Professors of the University of Rome.

The following is a translation of an address from the Professors of the University of Rome to the Capitulary Provost, Dr. IGNATIUS DOLLINGER, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Dean of the Faculty of Theology at the University of Munich:

The strife which, in order not to fail in the most sacred duties of of your character as ecclesiastic, of science as theologian and historian, of morality as citizen, you have been unable to refuse, and which has been imposed upon you by men who, unfaithful to their own convictions and declarations, solemnly proclaimed in the last Council, have preferred to be your persecutors rather than to unite themselves to you in order that they might save the immunity of their episcopal rights, and give their testimony to Christian truth—this strife, from the high principles that are in question, and from the consequences that may issue from it in a near future, has attracted toward you the attention and the good-will of all those who, standing within or without the Church, are convinced that a work of moral regeneration and conciliation is now necessary in Europe. The Catholic Church, which, from the universality of her conception, from her painful but not always unmerited historical experiences, and from the urgent necessities of the present, should have felt more than ever the need of unity, has through the recent definitions of the Vatican Council, and through the worldly ambition of retaining that which, imposed on her as a historical necessity from the conditions of the life of the middle ages, is now of evident and serious prejudice to her divine mission—divided herself from the laity, from the best and the most learned of her Bishops, from the nations and States of Europe, from science and from civilization.

It is impossible that this division can be the legitimate consequence of religious and Christian principles. It is also impossible that European society, which, in its adhesions and even in its resistances of eighteen centuries, has nevertheless always approached nearer toward morality and Christian ideality, can have become all at once incapable of exercising its noblest instincts, and, suddenly perverted, can have renounced all the principles of its historical and moral development. In the first place, one would be obliged to say that religion is impossible and contrary to humanity; and, in the second, that Providence does not exist. We, on the contrary, believe that there is nothing more human than religion, and that Providence, however considered and however defined, is a law, the historical reality of which it is impossible to doubt.

The reason of the present perturbation of souls is not to be sought for in the fundamental conception of civil society, nor in that of the religious institution, but in certain tendencies which became prevalent in the Romish Church after the Council of Trent. The German separation of the sixteenth century, which, in the opinion of the Church of Rome, was an evil and an unpardonable rebellion, had nevertheless one consequence—namely, her reform—among many others, that even the aforesaid Church, which continued, not in the ancient and original sense, but from opposition to the dissentient Churches, to call herself Catholic, must confess to have been for her a great benefit.

This reform, which, if anticipated, as some of the Cardinals and Italian Bishops then wished, would have prevented a separation, was the consequence of the German reform. The Catholic and Evangelical Churches are, since the sixteenth century, reformed Churches. In the conception and fact of reform lay, therefore, the future of religious unity in Europe. But the indispensable condition of this possible result was, necessarily, sincerity of purpose and unlimited devotion, without other aim than the religious idea. Now, instead, after three centuries of historic progress, the two churches are more than ever divided one from the other, and the separation is irreconcilable.

We do not wish to enter into the history of the Evangelical Church, but only briefly to indicate some facts for which, according to us, the Romish Church is responsible toward the Gospel and toward the Christian conscience. The reform of the Romish Church was, from its commencement, exclusive and exterior. The great aspirations of the preceding centuries, issuing from the universality of the Christian idea, and from the constant and living communion of the Church with society, were speechless before the fear of the boldness and unshakable firmness of the German reform. Instead of placing once more the Gospel in the hearts of the people, reviving teaching and tradition with the concurrence of the laity, the book was closed with seven seals, and for the laical co-operation was substituted that of religious corporations, and particularly that of the Jesuits. The Catholic Church has been for three centuries the Company of Jesus.

Against this servitude, against this sacrifice of intellect, as the Jesuits, with malignant humility, now call it, all the Catholic thinkers protested, and still protest, from PASCAL to ROSMINI and GIOBERTI, and to you who now raise the cry of injured and betrayed Catholicity before the doors of the Vatican Council.

We Italians have suffered much from this enslaving of intellect. With very few exceptions all the Episcopacy calling itself Italian, because it inhabits our country, was an instrument of the Jesuits in the Vatican Council. But the events that have conducted us to Rome, although they have not yet served any other purpose save that of leaving civil societies defenseless before the artifices and corruption of the Roman Curia, counseled and governed by the Jesuits, ought, nevertheless, to be for us a great occasion of moral reform.

All the signs of a dying life will soon be erased by those of a new life, blooming from the finally-achieved unity of our country.

We remember that, in the midst of the immobility of the Jesuit schools, an Italian discovered the movement of the earth, and that when the Catholic Church was profaned in the whole of its hierarchy, the ideal of our art was the transfigured Christ.

And these remembrances are auspices that cannot fail. We are convinced that our right to Rome will not be incontestible and definite until that day in which we have transformed and renewed our moral conscience.

For these reasons we hail your utterances with great hope, and offer our best wishes for the triumph of your cause, which is also ours, and that of the whole of Christian civilization. And this we say to you publicly, in order that in your free and just judgment you may in the future separate all responsibility of the Italian people from that of the Italian Episcopacy.

The Episcopacy inhabiting our land is without country, and has nothing in common with the Italian people. The Syllabus, the Infallibility, Papal autocracy, all these negations of human and divine reason, form a system without the slightest connection with the Roman character and thought. The servitude of intellect, abhorred by the Germanic race, is equally abhorred by the Roman, that is, Italian race. Italian morality is no longer what it was in the sixteenth century; and now we know that the hour has come when the cause of reform should be fought and won by the two united nations—the Italians and the Germans.

ROME, April 10, 1871.

WASHINGTON.

The Joint High Commission Treaty Forecast.

What the American Commissioners Have Conceded.

British Claims That are Excluded From Consideration.

Foreign Residents at the Theatre of War Without Redress.

Our Claims Against Spain Through the Cuban Revolt.

A Tribute From Mr. Sumner's Haytian Admirers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The prospect now is that the treaty, which will be signed to-morrow, will be sent to the Senate with only a brief message of transmission and recommendation of ratification. When the treaty reaches the Senate the usual course will be to order it printed for the use of Senators, and there is no doubt that the full text will speedily find its way to the public through the Press. It is not altogether uncertain that the Senate will, of its own accord, remove the injunction of secrecy from the text of the treaty. There is certainly no fear that the effect of publication would injure the prospect of ratification, but, on the contrary, if our Commissioners had the authority to place it before the people, they would not hesitate to do so. There will be found, when it is published, not a single concession of principle, and the only point wherein it will fall much below the demands of the most extravagant claims that have been made is touching the responsibility of England for having accorded the rights of belligerents to the Confederate States. In regard to the amount of British claims that will be allowed as an offset to the claims of our own citizens, the people may be assured that every precaution has been taken to protect our own Government against the payment of any not founded in justice. Several classes of these claims are excluded from being considered at all, either by reason of well-recognized provisions of international or English law. For example, claims for slave property cannot be made under English law, as the readers of these dispatches already know, which rendered it unnecessary to insert the words "except slaves" in the text of the treaty. Then there is another, and by far the largest class of British claims, for property taken or destroyed from the necessity or by the exigencies of war, belonging to British subjects residing in this country. This class cannot be allowed. The law concerning such claims was laid down lately by Earl GRANVILLE in the case of claims made by British subjects against France for property destroyed in the Franco-Prussian war. Certain Englishmen residing in France at the outbreak of the war, and owning property there which was destroyed, applied to Lord LYONS to present their claims to the French Government, and this application failing, they asked Earl GRANVILLE to instruct Lord LYONS to present them. Earl GRANVILLE refused to do this, on the ground that the subjects of one Government, taking up a voluntary residence under another Government where war may arise, assume the risks in this respect of the subjects of that Government, and are not entitled to reimbursement for damages they may suffer in case of war on account of their voluntary change of residence. The amount of claims which will be admitted cannot be determined in advance, but it is insignificant, and has always been regarded so, the facts having been all along just as fully known as they are now. We shall pay no claims which we would not urge against England were the circumstances reversed. As the time for the meeting of the Senate draws near, the belief grows stronger that the work of the Commission will be accepted. Scarcely an expression of doubt is heard in any quarter.

THE CUBAN CLAIMS.

The Commission for the adjudication of claims of American citizens against the Spanish Government has been organized and is now waiting the engagement and fitting up of rooms in which to hold its sittings. The State Department will loan the money necessary for this purpose, but the entire expense of the Commission will finally be paid from a percentage on the amount of the claims allowed. The American Commissioner is Judge OTTO, lately Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and a gentleman well fitted for the duties of the position, and the attorney on our side is CALEB CUSHING. The Spanish Government has appointed for its Commissioner Señor POTESTAD, a Secretary of the Spanish Legation here, and for its attorney Mr. CARLISLE, of this City. Señor POTESTAD is regarded here as an excellent selection. He has an American wife, has lived in this country a good many years, and speaks English without accent. Mr. CARLISLE has been the legal adviser of the Spanish Legation, and now holds the same relation to the British Legation. The Commission is to establish its own rules and regulations, which will be made public as soon as it is ready to begin hearing claims. Gen. SICKLES is awarded great credit for his diplomatic skill in securing the Commission. No counter-claims can be filed. The amount of our claims is an indefinite number of millions, a hundred at least. The extension of the time of the Mexican Commission is not yet determined. The Mexican Government desires to have it extended, with a provision that new claims may be filed. Our Government is disinclined to allow new claims, since the time for the filing of claims was considered ample, and has been already once increased. A great deal of work is being performed by the Commission now, and it is not yet certain that all the cases before it cannot be disposed of by the 1st of February next, to which it continues, without the additional year which is proposed to be added.

A MEDAL TO MR. SUMNER.

Mr. SUMNER will soon, it is announced be presented with a token of the estimation in which the Haytian Government holds his services in opposing the annexation of San Domingo. It is a gold medal, manufactured by TIFFANY & YOUNG, of New-York, to the order of the Haytian Minister, Mr. PRESTON. It has been known for a long time that such a medal was in preparation, but what has delayed its presentation is not so plain. The *Gazette du Peuple*, published at Port-au-Prince, prints a list of the subscribers, which is as follows: N. SAGET, President of Hayti, $20; P. LORQUET, Minister of the Interior; M. PIERRE, Minister of War; B. LALLEMAND, Minister of Justice; S. PRESTON, Minister at Washington; J. J. AUDAIN, editor in chief of the *Gazette du Peuple*; Senator DUPONT and the Corps Judiciare de Jeremie, each $10; C. HAENT JENS, Secretary of Legation, $5; PRESTON PERE, $2; several donors at Port-au-Prince, $29; G. DESTIN, Secretary of the President of Hayti, $5; other subscriptions, $32. The same paper says the medal has just arrived at Port-au-Prince, that it is magnificent and worthy of a Prince, and that Mr. PRESTON made a happy choice. The *Gazette* accordingly sends him its best thanks, and thinks this offering will show the whole world that Hayti knows how to recompense independence and virtue, and to honor the men who respect the liberty and self-government of small States which great ones desire to swallow up. Mr. SUMNER must not be too sanguine about ever seeing this medal, for there are complaints made about here that Mr. PRESTON'S distributions of Haytian gold are not made as promised to those who have done even more effective work for him than Mr. SUMNER, and that, too, in the expectation of a reward that he never desired.

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

The Morris and Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has consented to carry delegates to the International Christian Association Convention, to be held here May 24, at half fare. Delegates will pay full fare to Newark and New-York, where they will purchase the excursion tickets to Washington and return over the air-line, and on application to the Committee on transportation at the Convention will receive free return tickets over the Morris and Essex to their homes.

FANCY AND FACT.

The correspondent of one of your contemporaries who on Saturday depicted the High Commission Treaty read in Cabinet in the presence of Senators MORTON and CAMERON, drew largely on his imagination for his information. These Senators did not meet the Cabinet at all on Friday, and barely met the Secretary of the Treasury just as he was leaving the White House. Nothing of the kind asserted took place.

RAILROAD COMPETITION.

There promises to be the usual lively competition in time and rates on through travel between the seaboard and Western and Southwestern cities, by the leading lines. Next week the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is now putting passengers from Washington in Cincinnati in twenty-five hours, and from Baltimore in twenty-four, will shorten its time to about twenty-three and a half hours from Washington, and intend to place Western passengers in New-York, with the advantage of both Baltimore and Philadelphia en route, on a time table which it will bother other lines to compete with. A full equipment of Pullman cars now runs on this line, connecting at Baltimore with the same on the Air Line from Washington.

THE NEW BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health appointed in accordance with the law for the new Government in this city has had several meetings for framing and adopting a code for its government, and the rules of the Board of Health of New-York have been largely copied. A question now arises as to the powers of the Board, which may have to be settled by the Courts. Some claim that the Board can act only in an advisory character, while others claim it is invested with full power to prescribe a code of health regulations for the city and require its enforcement.

A LIKENESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

An exquisite engraving of a picture of President GRANT has just been finished at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the Treasury Department. It is about the size of a card photograph, and besides being a fine specimen of engraving it is the most faithful likeness of the President that has ever been produced, at any rate such is the opinion of all who have seen it. Not only are the features perfectly transcribed, but the characteristic expression which all artists have failed to catch, has been perfectly deleniated by the engraver. The President gave him a short sitting, and the rest of the work was done from a photogarph. One part of the value of the picture consists in the proof it affords of the superior talent which the Government commands in this department.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOUNDARY OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Hon. JAMES M. ASHLEY, recently appointed Commissioner of the United States, to act in conjunction with the Commissioner of the confederate tribes of Indians, for running the line along the western boundary of Arkansas and Missouri, and the southern boundary of Kansas, left here to-night on his way to that country. He is authorized to select the requisite number of scientific men for the purpose. There has been much trouble growing out of the undefined boundary, such as frequent disputes about the jurisdiction of the Courts of those States and of the Indian authorities. Several villages, one of them containing 1,000 inhabitants, are claimed by both parties. The establishment of the proper lines will remedy the existing difficulties.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The following claims were yesterday rejected by the United States and Mexican Claims Commission: CHARLES STILLMAN and brother, ISAAC A. MORGAN, JAMES A. TYLER, JOHN TRUHIG, and JOSEPH DENTZ, against Mexico. In the case of BENJAMIN ELLIOTT against Mexico, an award of $7,000 was made in favor of the claimant.

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.

Complete returns of the population of California have been received at the Census Bureau, from which it appears the total population of California is 560,223, including 49,311 Chinese and 6,895 Indians. Of the total population there were born in California, exclusive of 6,251 Indians and 485 Chinese, 163,151, and there were 209,827 born in foreign countries. The resident population of San Francisco is returned at 149,473, which total includes 12,022 Chinese and 1,330 colored.

OCEAN POSTAGE.

The expectation appears to be entertained in some quarters that the rate of postage between this country and England is to be reduced to a penny, or two cents per half ounce, or at least that there is a prospect of negotiations being initiated for the accomplishment of that object. This expectation has, however, no foundation in fact, and is probably based upon a misapprehension of a recent speech in the British Parliament. Under the last postal convention with Great Britain, what is designated as the "sea postage" was fixed at two cents per single rate, the remaining four cents being divided between the two countries for their respective inland postages. There is no intention on the part of the Government to move at present for a further reduction in the rate of international postage between the United States and England, nor, so far as is known, is any such action contemplated by the latter.

MILITIA OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Movements are progressing among the citizens of this district for the formation of military organizations, and it is expected that several companies will shortly be formed, among whom will be many who belonged to similar companies previous to the war.

CHILLY.

The weather today has been very cool, so much so as to render fires and overcoats comfortable.

THE DISTRICT NEW BROOM.

The new Territorial Government is already considering various improvements in the city, although the term of the old municipal organization does not expire until the 30th inst. The new Board of Public Works have already examined many of the streets and have found that numerous changes will be necessary, the old surveys never having been conducted with reference to any general plan but according to the fancy of the surveyor for the time being, or the wishes of the property-owners affected. The canal has also received its share of attention, having been discussed by the Board of Public Works and the Board of Health.

GAUGERS LEAVING THE SERVICE.

In consequence of the fact that many gaugers who have been connected with the Internal Revenue Bureau have resigned, or ceased to act as such without notice given to the Commissioner, the books at the Revenue office are so imperfect that it is not easy to tell who are and who are not acting as gaugers. To remedy this difficulty the Commissioner has instructed all Collectors, whenever gaugers cease to act, for any reason, to at once communicate the fact to the Bureau, that the commissions in such cases be revoked.

PENSION AGENTS' CHECKS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions to the United States Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and designated United States depositories in regard to the payment of duplicate checks issued by pension agents in case the original check drawn is lost. This is in accordance with the act of 19th April, 1871, which provides that such duplicate checks may be issued, provided they are not paid until six months after dates of issue, and for sums not exceeding $500.

INDIAN CITIZENS.

The Interior Department has decided that the Ottawa Indians have, under the provisions of the treaties of 1862 and 1867, became citizens of the United States, and that the wardship of the Government has ceased, and the Ottawa Indians are entitled to all the funds held by the Interior Department in their behalf, subject to future Congressional legislation.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Interesting Information Regarding the Domestic Condition of Vermont and Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The following tables exhibit the agricultural condition and prospects of the States of Vermont and Wisconsin, and afford considerable information of interest:

VERMONT.

Improved land, acres	3,073,257
Wood-land, acres	1,386,934
Other unimproved, acres	68,613
Cash value of farm	$139,367,075
Cash value of farming implements and machinery	$5,250,279
Amount of wages paid during the year, including board	$4,155,385
Horses, No	65,015
Mules and asses, number	252
Milch cows, number	180,285
Working oxen, number	27,809
Other cattle, number	112,741
Sheep, number	580,347
Swine, number	46,445
Value of all live stock	$23,855,835
Wheat, Spring, bushels	438,155
Wheat, Winter, bushels	16,548
Rye, bushels	73,346
Indian corn, bushels	1,699,882
Oats, bushels	3,602,430
Barley, bushels	117,333
Buckwheat, bushels	415,096
Tobacco, pounds	72,671
Wool, pounds	3,101,137
Peas and beans, bushels	95,242
Potatoes, Irish, bushels	5,157,428
Potatoes, sweet, bushels	94
Orchard products	$682,241
Wine, gallons	1,034
Produce of market gardens	$42,235
Butter, pounds	17,844,396
Cheese, pounds	4,830,700
Milk sold, gallons	3,835,840
Hay, tons	1,020,669
Clover-seed, bushels	785
Grass-seed, bushels	4,013
Hops, pounds	527,927
Flax, pounds	12,899
Flaxseed, bushels	444
Sugar, maple, pounds	8,894,302
Molasses, maple, gallons	12,023
Wax, pounds	5,235
Honey, pounds	142,932
Forest products	$1,238,929
Value of home manufactures	$181,268
Value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter	$4,320,619
Estimated value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock	$34,647,027

WISCONSIN.

Improved land, acres	5,899,343
Wood-land, acres	3,437,442
Other unimproved, acres	2,378,538
Present cash value of farms	$300,414,064
Present cash value of farming implements and machinery	$14,239,364
Amount of wages paid during the year, including board	$8,186,110
Horses, number	252,019
Mules and asses, number	4,195
Milch cows, number	308,377
Working oxen, number	52,615
Other cattle, number	331,302
Sheep, number	1,069,282
Swine, number	512,778
Value of all live stock	$45,310,882
Wheat, Spring, bushels	24,375,435
Wheat, Winter, bushels	1,230,909
Rye, bushels	1,325,294
Indian corn, bushels	15,033,998
Oats, bushels	20,180,016
Barley, bushels	1,645,019
Buckwheat, bushels	418,897
Tobacco, pounds	960,813
Wool, pounds	4,090,670
Peas and beans, bushels	388,425
Potatoes, Irish, bushels	6,645,629
Potatoes, sweet, bushels	2,220
Orchard products	$319,268
Wine, gallons	9,357
Produce of market gardens	$226,665
Butter, pounds	22,473,036
Cheese, pounds	1,591,798
Milk sold, gallons	2,059,105
Hay, tons	1,287,651
Clover-seed, bushels	2,906
Grass-seed, bushels	3,016
Hops, pounds	4,630,155
Flax, pounds	497,398
Flaxseed, bushels	112,019
Sugar, maple, pounds	507,192
Molasses, maple, gallons	31,218
Molasses, sorghum, gallons	74,478
Wax, pounds	9,945
Honey, pounds	299,341
Forest products	$1,327,618
Value of home manufactures	$338,423
Value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter	$11,914,643
Estimated value of all farm productions, &c.	$78,027,032

PACIFIC SLOPE.

The New Military Commander—Murders by Indians—Another Stage Robbed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The appointment of Gen. CROOK to succeed Gen. STONEMAN in the command of the Department of Arizona, gives great satisfaction on the Pacific coast....H. C. LONG, EDGAR NUTER and OURY CHAPIN were killed and several other settlers carried off at San Pedro Valley by the Apaches last week....A Los Angeles stage was robbed near Salinas River, Monterey County, by highwaymen on Friday night.

THE VETERANS.

The Military Conventions of This Week.

BOSTON, May 7.—The Society of the Burnside Expedition and of the Ninth Army Corps will, as has been stated, hold their reunion in this city on the 11th inst. The business meeting for the election of officers, &c., will be held in the gentlemen's parlor of the Tremont House, at 12 o'clock. At 3 o'clock the Society will have their dinner at the same house. About 150 are expected to be present. Gen. BURNSIDE will preside, and speeches will be made by the prominent officers, though there will be no formal literary exercises. A very enjoyable time is anticipated. Gen. BURNSIDE'S head-quarters will be at the Parker House. Among the other prominent persons who will be present are Gens. Parke, Griffin of New-Hampshire, Plaisted of Maine, John G. Foster, Horace C. Lee of Springfied, Fairchild of New-York, Hartrauff of New-Jersey, Potter of New-York, and Col. William A. Howard of the Marine Artillery, who will be well remembered by many in Boston as commander of the revenue cutter for many years. Invitations have been extended to Gens. GRANT and MEADE, and they are expected to be present. The tickets for the dinner will be $3. All who were connected with the Burnside expedition or the Ninth Army Corps, are invited to be present, whether they belong to the Society or not. An opportunity will also be given to connect themselves with the organization. The Military Order, Loyal Legion, United States, Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, in consequence of the many distinguished military visitors who will be in Boston next week, will give a reception at their rooms at the Parker House, on Thursday evening, May 11, at 8 o'clock. To this reception all members of this Order are invited, and as most of the distinguished Generals of the army are members, it is expected that this will be a very elegant affair. The dinner of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will be at the Revere House, at 7½, May 12. The dinner will be an elegant affair. The tickets will be $7 50 each. It will be observed by an advertisement that free return passes will be furnished on a great many of the railroads for those attending the reunion. Apartments have been engaged at the Revere House for next week for Gen. GRANT and suite, Major-Gen. MEADE and staff, Gen. PLEASONTON and Gen. INGALLS. It is expected that Gens. SHERIDAN and FORSYTH will arrive in New-York from Europe next Monday to attend the military reunions.

THE COAL BUBBLE.

The Miners Drifting Into Resumption—Probable Results of the Strike—The Trouble to Be All Over by June.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, May 7.—There is really very little to say regarding the coal situation, as matters are still somewhat mixed in this unhappy and impoverished region. Many of the miners are on the verge of starvation, as their credit at the co-operation stores is at the lowest ebb, and the great bulk of those dependent on coal-mining for support are anxiously looking forward to resumption, now believed to be fairly at hand. The solitary block in the way to an universal opening of the coal mines is now found in the new movement of the coal laborers, who have seized the opportunity to assert their own rights and gain an equal share in the emoluments of coal-mining. The miners are now almost united in the common-sense resolve to go to work at the Companies' terms just as soon as possible, but they must make peace with the laborers before doing so.

The usual number of meetings and conferences are being held throughout the mining region, but they generally end in nothing. I hazard very little in saying that the present troubles will be over and almost forgotten before the first of June, though many of the miners will be compelled to leave here for want of sufficient employment, as the Companies naturally desire to keep the new miners, who have come to them in their hour of distress. Notwithstanding the sensation reports daily sent over the telegraph wires, you may rely that coal troubles are over and at an end.

Gov. Geary on the Railroad Companies and the Miners.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Gov. GEARY delivered an address to a meeting of working men at Harrisburg last night. The gist of the address was a denunciation of the railroad companies for raising the tolls on coal, and praise of the miners for the stand they had taken.

THE WEST.

Death of an Associated Press Agent—Trial of a Stage Robber—The Kansas Pacific.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 6.—Major WM. P. OFFLEY, of Delaware, formerly Government official and agent of the New-York Associated Press, died at Camp Douglas, this morning. The trial of MCKAY, the notorious stage robber, is progressing at Provo.

ATCHISON, Kansas, May 6.—An excursion party, including a number of Boston gentlemen, interested in the Kansas Pacific Railroad, went to the State line yesterday, and assisted in laying the rails across the line between Kansas and Nebraska.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night Sunday, May 7, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga	29.96	59	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.87	56	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Boston	29.55	45	N.	Brisk.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.73	45	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.02	63	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	29.97	49	N.E.	Gentle.	Threat'g.
Cincinnati	29.97	59	W.	Gentle.	Threat'g.
Cleveland	29.97	47	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit	29.93	40	N.W.	......	Clear.
Fort Benton	.....	....	......	......	......
Indianapolis	29.92	58	Calm.	......	Cloudy.
Key West	30.03	70	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Knoxville	30.05	..		Calm.	Clear.
Memphis	29.99	63	S.E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.03	40	N.		Fair.
Mobile	30.09	65		Calm.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	29.30	19	N.W.	Hurricane.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.09	60		Calm.	Clear.
New-London	29.66	45	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.09	66	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-York	29.72	48	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Oswego	29.63	42	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	29.86	52		......	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.91	50	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Portland, Me	29.40	42	S.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.80	40	N.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.91	63	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.96	55	E.	......	Fair.
Toledo, O	29.96	43	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington	29.85	54	N.W.	Brisk.	Rain.
Wilmington	30.01	63	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

The Government Report of Observations.

WASHINGTON, May 7—7½ P. M.—The barometer continues high, with stationary temperature on the Pacific coast. The lowest pressure, which was, Saturday evening, off the coast of New-Jersey, is now off the Bay of Fundy. During Saturday night the weather very generally cleared off, with fresh north-westerly winds over the country west and south of New-York. Clear or partially clouded weather now prevails at all the stations, whose evening reports have been received. A decided increase of temperature, with a remarkable fall indicated, is existing in the interior of the country, but no reports have been received from that region.

PROBABILITIES.

No serious disturbance is indicated for Monday in the Eastern States. The failure to receive important reports precludes further probabilities.

Observations on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, May 7.—Observation taken at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 29.55; change minus .41; thermometer, 21°; change minus 14°; relative humidity, .85; wind, north-west; velocity of wind, sixty-four miles per hour. There has been a fierce snow-storm here all day. At 5 P. M., through the rifts in the clouds, we could catch glimpses of the country below. All the mountain peaks of New-Hampshire and Maine are covered with snow.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	49	52	58	60	55
Stand of barometer in inch	29.46	..	29.54	..	29.63

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 50.

The Connecticut Election—Fraud Becoming Apparent.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 7.—The official return from the Fourth Ward of New Haven gave JEWELL 579 votes for Governor. The count of the votes, on Friday, by the Legislative Committee, showed only 479 ballots in the box. On Saturday the signatures of 530 Republicans in that Ward were obtained to a declaration that they voted for JEWELL, and further signatures to the declaration will be obtained.

Sinking of a Steamboat—The Black Caterpillars.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 7.—The steam-boat *Maggie*, Captain SAFFOLD, struck an obstruction in the river, and sunk last night.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Black caterpillars are worse in Arkansas than was ever known before, and they are stripping the leaves in the forests.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THOUGHTS ABOUT ART. By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. Boston: ROBERTS BROS. 1871.

"Art is long and time is fleeting," and, although RUSKIN has lived and thundered, it still requires a great stock of patience to contend with the multitude on the subject of painting, or, indeed on questions in any department of æsthetics. People still talk about their natural taste, and say they know what they like, and uphold themselves generally in the conviction that they are competent to judge the work of men who have toiled and struggled, perhaps for years, to enrich the tiniest leaf of the last blossom of civilization—Modern Art. Of the difficulty of handling such topics without an appearance of arrogance, Mr. HAMERTON furnishes a new example. In treating matters wherein the lack of appreciation of the ignorant many is only exceeded by the irascibility and dogmatism of the instructed few, he has managed to attract almost as much attention to the faults of his writings as to their greater merits. In his preface to the present volume, Mr. HAMERTON shows his consciousness of this; he frankly responds to the criticisms to which he had unguardedly laid himself open: and pleads that, to certain faults of style, to manner, and to ignorance of literary craft should be imputed that air of conceit in his writings to which critics have taken exception. Mr. HAMERTON is probably quite sincere in these observations: yet we think that his style, which, even at first, had much of the vigor, terseness and ease that are commonly the fruits of practice, ought not to bear all the blame. He is, in truth, somewhat imperious, and not over-gifted with patience; he indulges too freely in dogmatism—part of which may be considered unavoidable, from the nature of the theme—and in egotism, which is not unavoidable. Still the conceit of people who are very much in earnest ought, in a measure, to be tolerated, and Mr. HAMERTON is very much in earnest indeed. He is quite as much so as Mr. RUSKIN—and as full of scorn for all who are so undeveloped as to have no proper love for nature or discrimination for art. He does not imitate Mr. RUSKIN, or express himself so tempestuously. But probably no writer on art during the last twenty years has remained altogether uninfluenced by the author of *Modern Painters*, and Mr. HAMERTON is no exception to the rule. He has studied RUSKIN deeply; agreed with him and disagreed with him; sympathized with the Pre-Raphaelite movement and sympathized, in part, with the reaction against it. Our author shows, in a word, without being in any offensive sense a copyist, that he has absorbed to some purpose the literature of his age, and is able cleverly to assimilate and reflect the ideas of its writers.

In discussing a subject so technically limited, and, within its limits, so closely studied, as painting, many recognized truths must often be repeated, many axioms or aphorisms of art restated in forms only admitting trifling modification. Mr. HAMERTON frequently gives us illustrations of this, by echoing what has been said before. For example, when he writes "The Painter * * * can only give us detached glimpses each of one second of time," he reminds us that Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS says much the same thing, *i. e.*, "a painter has but one sentence to utter, but one moment to exhibit." Again, when Mr. HAMERTON, speaking of truth, remarks: "Every accuracy is worthless which does not express character; every inaccuracy is to be praised which helps to express it better," how entirely he is in accord with Sir JOSHUA, who observes that "painting is not only not to be considered as an imitation operating by deception, but * * * perhaps it ought to be as far removed from the vulgar idea of imitation, as the refined, civilized state in which we live is removed from a state of nature." But there is one point of artistic feeling on which the two authorities are in even closer accord, albeit their methods of expression display, respectively, in the President of the Academy a certain lofty disdain for the untrained and objectionable public, and in Mr. HAMERTON a somewhat thin-skinned resentment of its criticism. The former says: "It is the lowest style of Art, whether of Painting, Poetry or Music, that may be said in the vulgar sense to be naturally pleasing. The higher efforts of those arts, we know from experience, do not affect minds wholly uncultivated, * * * but those are not the persons to whom a painter has to look." Mr. HAMERTON is more brusque, not to say snappish, and—"The doctrine that a painter is to regulate his expression of natural truth by a reference to the degree of information possessed by people who have not yet learned the use of their eyes," he very properly reprobates. These coincidences show that the vital truths of Art continue to exist under the most divergent theories of practice, and to find expression through minds of most opposite texture and training. A wide difference there certainly is between "The Great Teacher of the Grand Style," the first President of the Royal Academy, the chief instructor of the British School of Historical Painting, and our author of *The Painter's Camp*, the ardent student of natural scenery, the enthusiastic believer in landscape. Yet they have in common love for their Art, faith in it, and perfect candor in the expression of their convictions. Honesty is in fact Mr. HAMERTON's greatest charm, integrity in thought, sincerity in style, and directness in expression. Each idea that he puts forth has plainly been exhaustively analyzed, has been clearly defined to himself, and is clearly explained to the reader. His paramount wish is obviously to attain truthfulness and simplicity, and he accomplishes this in a degree literally surprising in a writer upon Art.

The plan of the book in hand greatly facilitates the truth and clearness thus desired. Each chapter is virtually an independent essay, in which Mr. HAMERTON takes up a particular branch of the subject to which his work, as a whole, is devoted. The theme is thoroughly analyzed, its capabilities stated, its limitations defined, and, in the end, each argument or conclusion arrived at is repeated and co-ordinated. Sometimes the form is that of aphorism, sometimes that of a compressed, unrhetorical statement, but in no instance is justification afforded for the statement that the author is obscure. You may differ with him if you will, but you cannot misunderstand him. Some of the chapters are more purely technical than former writings from the same hand, and perhaps for this reason *Thoughts About Art* may prove less popular with the general reader than *A Painter's Camp*. The former, however, is by far the more valuable work. More valuable not for artists only but for all who, not being artists, are yet so fortunate as to be touched or inspired in any degree with the artistic spirit.

We regret our inability to devote space here to extracts, more particularly from such chapters as those upon "The Place of Landscape," "Painting Among the Fine Arts," "Transcendentalism," "The Painter in His Relation to Society," and "The Reaction from Pre-Raphaelitism." Yesterday, however, we printed several interesting quotations from the book. Mr. HAMERTON announces in his preface the conviction that in America he will find a sympathetic audience, and we trust that, for the sake of America, he may do so. "Art," as he declares, "is a subject so deep and difficult, so infinitely subtle and complex, that it is only after the study of years that men even begin to comprehend it." In our community there are as yet comparatively few who even make the attempt. It is not unreasonable to hope that the number will be increased by the dissemination of the works of a writer who, while in a literary sense not faultless, and in an artistic sense not infallible, yet adds to taste, originality and no little logical power, the charms of a style as fresh and bracing as a mountain breeze.

THE JOURNAL OF JOHN WOOLMAN. With an Introduction, by JOHN G. WHITTIER. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO. 1871.

This is the book whose simplicity and charm were so warmly acknowledged by CHARLES LAMB, which WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING pronounced to be "the purest and sweetest autobiography in the language," which EDWARD IRVING called "a godsend," which HENRY CRABB ROBINSON termed "a perfect gem," and its style one of "the most exquisite purity and grace," and whose author a leading British review declared to be "the man who, in all the centuries since the advent of Christ, lived nearest to the Divine pattern." The reader of Mr. WHITTIER's careful and appreciative introduction will come to the perusal of the exquisitely simple narrative of the Quaker abolitionist with his mind fully prepared to take in all its significance and beauty. As the record of self-denying effort now more than a century old, it has a special interest to the student of his country's history; as an early chapter in the annals of a great cause, it deserves the attention of the social reformer and the philosophical inquirer; and as the outpouring of a spirit full of pure and noble enthusiasm, it cannot fail to have an elevating and refining influence upon the mind of every reader.

LITTEL'S LIVING AGE. Fourth Series. Volume XX. Boston: LITTEL & GAY. 1871.

This volume includes the numbers for January, February and March of this long-established and popular eclectic journal. Amid many rivals the *Living Age* stands unsurpassed in point of judicious selection, effective arrangement and careful make-up. A better book of reference, or a more interesting and thoroughly readable miscellany, it would be difficult to produce.

THE ESSAYS OF AN OPTIMIST. By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE, F. R. S. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1871.

These papers have appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine* at intervals during the last ten years. They are the literary creations of a man chiefly engaged in the writing of historical works of a more ponderous character. They treat of such subjects as "Holidays," "Work," "On Growing Old," "On Toleration," &c. They are full of the rich suggestions thrown off by an active and well-stored mind. Many old truths are presented in new and captivating lights, and some new ones enunciated with no little clearness and justice. As the title imports, they are throughout animated by a disposition of looking on the bright side of things, and in an age when many reflective people give way to utter despondency form at once pleasant and profitable reading.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The St. Louis *Sun* has swallowed up the *Continent.*

The State tax of Boston this year is $933,775.

Relapsing fever has reappeared in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia used, last month, 144,589,006 cubic feet of water—most of it on its sidewalks.

The *Saturday Review* informs its readers that the Beta Kappa Society is a kind of debating society at Harvard University.

ROGERS' bronze statue of LINCOLN, for the monument in Fairmount Park, is now on its way from Europe. It cost $30,000.

Ill-natured acquaintances of a certain Boston militia officer assert that his sword was never drawn but once—and then in a raffle.

The colored people of Baltimore will celebrate the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment on the 18th inst.

The first reports of the injury to the fruit in the central States by the frost on the night of April 23 were greatly exaggerated.

North Carolina papers report that the Grand Jury of Orange County, on Wednesday, indicted Gov. HOLDEN for perjury.

Hon. PETER HARVEY, of Boston, threatens to tell what he knows about DANIEL WEBSTER in a book.

The Massachusetts Legislature has rejected Boston's new Park bill, although it was "framed in the most conciliatory spirit."

The South Carolina Tax-payers' Convention to-morrow is to be held in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol in Columbia.

In a personal paragraph the Cincinnati *Enquirer* speaks of a gentleman who "honored" Cincinnati last week "by passing through it."

President ANGELL will be inaugurated at the ensuing Commencement of Michigan University in June, and not at the beginning of the Fall term, as first proposed.

Mr. JACOB BARKER, so long known as a prosperous banker in New-Orleans, has been living for the past two years with his son in Philadelphia.

Gens. Meade, McDowell, Sheridan, Burnside, Barlow and Park are expected to attend the reunion of the Army of the Potomac in Boston.

A Harvard student, last week, stole a tombstone of date of 1694 from the Old Cambridge burial-ground. It was found in his room. He ought to be promptly buried under another.

A lover of high art in Boston complains that many of the houses built there are only two-stories high and have French roofs, "which make them look squat."

A teacher in St. Louis has been deprived of his certificate by the School Commissioners for drunkenness, profanity, and general immorality.

Mr. JOHN GREEN, of this City, is to pay for a new library building for Princeton College. He has made no restrictions as to the expense, and it is estimated the building will cost about $100,000.

One of the daily newspapers of Boston, it is reported, is about to take in the eight-page style. The Springfield *Republican* is now the only daily printed in that form in New-England.

Illinois politicians intimate that Ex-Senator YATES will be heard from when the time comes for nominating the Republican candidate for Congressman at large, in place of Gen. LOGAN, who succeeded Mr. YATES as Senator.

Gen. HARLAN announces that his professional and business engagements will not permit him to accept the Republican nomination for Governor of Kentucky, if, as many Republicans in the State desire, it be tendered him.

The official order relieves Dr. WALKER from duty on the expedition toward the North Pole, at his own request, on account of incompatibility of views and want of coincidence of opinion between him and the officer in charge of the expedition.

The Republicans had nearly 1,000 majority in the registration in Richmond, Va., on Friday, and the *Enquirer* frantically calls upon "the wealth, intelligence, and Caucasian blood" of the city to come to the rescue, and, turning appealingly to the other sex, exclaims: "WOMEN of Richmond, who were never conquered by sword or famine during four years of war, make MEN of your husbands, your brothers, your sons, and your sweethearts, and drive them, if necessary, to the places of registration."

A somewhat careful reading of the Boston papers, daily, for the past six months, and more, has convinced us that Scollay's Building is a "landmark," and that it is being "removed." When those Boston papers get a good item of local news they hold on to it.

The recent election in Plainfield, N. J., turned mainly on the question whether the city should be bonded for purposes of improvement, and it resulted in the triumph of the anti-bond ticket, a very full vote being polled. JOHN H. EVANS was elected Mayor, receiving 525 votes in a total of 818.

The Baltimore *Christian Advocate* has been consolidated with the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, and Rev. Dr. THOMAS E. BOND having been associated with Rev. THOMAS M. FINNEY in the editorship, the publishers announce that they expect it to be placed "at the head of the first rank of religious journalism in America."

An economical resident of Newburyport, Mass., applied at the Post-office the other day for ten cents' worth of six cent postage stamps, and when told he must pay two cents more if he wanted two, he looked disappointed, and replied: "Wall, I spose I must have em anyhow, but seems to me they're dreadful dear."

Some newspaper reports from California give rather doleful accounts of the crop prospects, saying that half a crop would satisfy the most sanguine, it being admitted, however, that should May prove to be a wet month there will be a chance that all may be redeemed, and a pretty full harvest reaped.

The "Chairman of the Committee of Fifty" has made an earnest appeal to the working men and working women of New England in behalf of the proposed Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and says three millions of dollars, including $750,000 already subscribed, will be required to carry out the plans.

MARIA GRIFFIN, a colored resident of Philadelphia, has, with her children, brought suit against a well-known Virginia family, in the United States Court in Richmond, to recover property in James City County, Virginia, valued at $200,000, the claim being based on what purports to be the will of a citizen of that county, who died in 1859.

A Democratic paper in this State says that PENDLETON in 1864 and BLAIR in 1868, the Democratic candidates for the Vice-Presidency, were little else than dead weights, and it wants a popular man nominated for that office next time. And it suggests that somebody on the Pacific Coast be taken, lest a Southerner should be forced upon the party.

Last Monday night a party of mounted men proceeded to a building occupied as a freedmen's school, eight and a half miles from the town of Winnsborough, S. C., and burned it to the ground. The teacher of the school was a Northern lady. There was no particular reason why they should do this; it was only a bit of Kuklux "fiun."

Dr. JOHN S. PARRY, in a paper on infant mortality and the necessity of a foundling hospital, in Philadelphia, which he read before the Social Science Association of that city, on Friday evening, alluded to the decreasing number of births in American families, and said it may yet become a question whether the Anglo-Saxon race is adapted to life in this country.

The Cleveland *Leader* does not seem inclined to admit that Hon. BEN. WADE is to be elected next Governor of Ohio, or even nominated by the Republicans. On the contrary, it manifests a decided partiality for somebody whom the Southern counties thoroughly approve. It remarks, incidentally, that it is the open boast of the Democrats that they can draw upon Tammany for whatever money is needed to carry the Legislature.

There seems to be some trouble with the hackmen in Montreal, as one of the papers there says that numerous wedding parties have walked to and from the French Church during the past two days, determined not to postpone the ceremony for want of a carriage. The paper adds that the brides and bridegrooms do not seem to object to it, and their friends seem rather to like it, and that it is also a great saving of money.

A card published in the Democratic papers of South Carolina thanks the white citizens of Clarendon for coming to assist the white people of Manning to drive away the body of negroes who had assembled to avenge, as was claimed, the wrongs done some of their race; and especially compliments Col. HENRY L. BENBOW, "whose former services, as the gallant leader of the Twenty-third, are embalmed in the memories of the Lost Cause."

The Louisville *Ledger*, a true-blue Democratic paper, tells a story about a rural member of the recent Kentucky Democratic State Convention, which on less trustworthy and unprejudiced authority might be open to doubt. It says that when certain members were shouting the names of LESLIE, BROWN, KNOTT, and other aspirants for the nomination, a large portion of the impatient Convention were calling for a ballot, and this delegate (he was from Fulton County, by the way) approached another (this one was from Paducah) and gravely inquired: "Who is this man ballot? He seems to be a popular man; everybody calls for him, and it is very strange that he isn't nominated."

The St. Louis *Democrat* recalls the energy with which the Democratic Party, in 1850 and subsequently, insisted upon the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law, and, comparing that with the Kuklux bill, says: "What Democratic journal then thought that States were annihilated, the Constitution defunct, despotism established, and the universe on the point of collapsing? But times have changed. There is now no slavery—nothing but freedom—to be protected. The slave has been atrociously freed and invested with citizenship, and now the additional crime is perpetrated of undertaking to maintain that freedom and that citizenship. Hence Democratic woe over 'the dead Constitution.' Hence one wild wail of jeremiads throughout the party of the Lost Cause. These hypocritical lamentations have but one meaning. They are an appeal to the people to reinvest the Democracy with power to serve the Southern plantation lord by degrading the freedmen to a servile caste. That also is the meaning of the similar Democratic outcry against the United States Supreme Court, than which nothing was more divine than when it sustained the Fugitive Slave law and promulgated the Dred Scott decision."

Carrying the Gospel to the Heathen under Difficulties—An African Missionary's Testimony.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*, of the 4th inst., publishes the following, with the explanation that it is a copy of an interesting letter from Mr. JOSEPH GOMER, who left Dayton, Ohio, a few months ago to represent the missionary service of the United Brethren Church in Africa:

SHENGAY MISSION, WEST AFRICA,
May 13, 1871.

MY DEAR R——: My wife says this is the place she has been looking for—it is right in the bush. The leopards come about the house at night and steal our chickens, but we let the latter sleep in the kitchen now, so they are safe now. Porcupines and wild-cats are very troublesome about night. Only on Feb. 26, just after Sabbath-school, a young boa constrictor came within ten feet of our front door and caught a chicken. I was eating dinner. Mrs. G. heard the chicken and ran out. I sent for the boatmen, they were present in a moment; we surrounded the gentleman and captured him; he measured eight feet ten inches. The boatmen skinned him. If you want the skin you may have it. TOM, my boat captain, was coming up from the boat the other day, and stepped on a whip-snake with his bare foot. The snake took after TOM and he had to run, as he had nothing to fight with. TOM is quite a genius. I was up the Bumpah River with him a short time ago. The people were making a great fuss over some great god of theirs. I asked TOM if he could not get me a god. He went into a house and soon came out. "Please, Massa, I fetch him," says he, handing me a smooth stone about the size of a large apple. "Where you get him, TOM?" "Please, sir, I *thief* him." "I don't think that's right, TOM." "I don't think I go to hell for that; he can not know nothing."

All the hands about the Mission have to wear clothes. One of the boatmen has living with him a sister-in-law, fifteen years old, and she is frequently sent on business to the Mission House. Her usual dress and her only dress at home is several strings of beads about her waist. My wife gave her enough of calico to make what they call here a "cover slip." She got our house-woman to make it for her. When she comes here now she carries her dress in her hand until she gets to a large oleander bush at the corner of the house. Here she slips it on, when she returns slips it off at the same place. They "tote" everything on their heads, except their babies, if it is a bottle, a plate, or a bar of soap. Up some of these rivers are great quantities of alligators and monkeys. The white traders do a great deal of mischief. * * * How is the Baptist Church? Pray for Africa.

TRUE AND FALSE LOVE.

How the Course of Both is oft Interrupted—A Trio of Examples.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* of Thursday last tells a little story of sad disappointment thus: "Last evening, as the St. Joe train was about ready to start out, Mr. HENRY EBERHART, of this city, with several policemen, boarded the cars and captured Mr. E.'s daughter, who was in the act of eloping with WM. R. SPENCER, formerly engineer at GEISE's paper-mill. It seems that SPENCER had arranged all his plans to carry off the girl, who is a prepossessing young lady of some seventeen years, and had actually got her baggage checked and was seated by her side all serene when the Police entered the cars, but seeing them he escaped by the other door, and has not since been heard of. The cars were just on the eve of starting, and a half minute later would have resulted in the departure of the elopers. As it was, the conductor held the train long enough to get the girl and her trunk off much to the satisfaction of Mr. EBERHART."

In the Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* of Friday, we read of a somewhat different case, it being as follows: "Domestic felicity is at a discount in the town of Wellington, Lorain County, just at present. We learn that a young man, highly respected, who has a wife and family living there, has been engaged as a drummer for a New-York house for a long time. He met a lady in Gotham who captured him and extorted a promise of marriage. She afterward learned that he was already married, but he pacified her by a promise of a speedy divorce. Things not going exactly to her satisfaction, she came to Wellington, called on the wife of the truant husband, and told her story. There was a scene at once. The two, however, agreed to seek his presence and demand that he make his choice at once. They found him at Norwalk, and he "wilted" in favor of his wife, and the other returned to Gotham."

A third story the Troy *Times*, of Saturday evening, gives in the following terms: "There was a matrimonial elopement from Newark, Wayne County, one day last week. The facts in the case are rather interesting. DEWITT WESTFALL and LOUISA, (maiden name not given,) had for some time carried on a sort of flirtation at church and while returning therefrom. LOUISA's father interfered and said such nonsense should be stopped. He exacted a promise from his daughter that she would not do so any more. But she did, though. The father next demanded that she should take an oath not to marry the WESTFALL aforesaid. Like an obedient child LOUISA swore. She appeared rather heart-broken, and attended the revival meetings daily. She told her father that she rather thought she was going to experience religion. He accepted her word and her oath as perfectly reliable; but it was noticed that LOUISA would linger about the church after the service, solemnly conversing with friends, and making religious inquiries with an earnestness of manner that gave the brethren great encouragement that another convert was to be added to the fold. Thus lingering, her father would start on toward home in advance of her. She was usually about half an hour behind him in reaching the paternal roof. This course continuing, the old gentleman began to have suspicions that were not at all allayed on meeting WESTFALL one day while wending his way homeward, the latter looking, as the old man thought, a little sheepish, and acting as though he wanted to see somebody. LOUISA's vigilant father passed along some distance and concealed himself so as not to be seen if anything should happen. In about fifteen minutes LOUISA came on, and meeting WESTFALL, the two embraced each other with a smack that sounded something like the report of a pop-gun. The father then made his appearance, WESTFALL took to his heels, the daughter was taken home, locked in a room, and instructed to experience religion there, where she would be removed from all temptations, and especially from the allurements of that pesky WESTFALL. The second day of her imprisonment the father left home to be absent half a day, and handed the key of the room over to LOUISA's youngest sister. The latter visited the prison-room to administer the consolation of food, when the big sister, excited to desperation, demanded the key, which was surrendered to her under threats. Result: LOUISA hastily attired herself with her best, started off with all due haste in pursuit of WESTFALL, found the object of her adoration; both proceeded to the village Elder's, they were married, and then eloped for a season. They have returned, however, and by this time it is hoped that the old man's forgiveness has been obtained, that the young people are very happy, and that all have carried out LOUISA's promise and "experienced religion." Moral: You cant' cure a girl of matrimony by force, or make her repentant or religious by imprisonment. It was said long ago that "love defies locksmiths," a fact which is just now, no doubt, impressed upon the mind of LOUISA's irate and pious father. DEWITT WESTFALL and LOUISA, his wife, we salute you!"

Fast Railroad Train Between Boston and Albany.

From the Boston Journal, May 5.

The Summer arrangements of trains on the Boston and Albany Railroad will go into effect on the 15th. The principal change will be the complete separation of the day express passenger business between Boston and Albany from that between Boston and New-York. Heretofore the express trains for Boston have waited at Springfield and run as one train to Boston; while cars for both New-York and Albany have run from Boston to Springfield together. This union, however, has of late made too heavy trains, and the large amount of through travel to and from each point—New-York and Albany—fully warrants the separation. To accomplish this change, an "Albany lightning express" will leave Boston at 8½ A. M., and Springfield at 11¾ A. M., arriving in Albany at 3 P. M., and making the through trip in six hours and a half, the quickest regular time heretofore having been eight hours and a quarter. At Albany this train will make a close connection with a lightning express train for Chicago, so that the time between Boston and Chicago will be materially reduced. Drawing-room cars are now building, which will be put on this train as soon as completed, to run between Boston and Rochester, rendering only one change of cars necessary between Boston and Chicago.

The Population and Wealth of San Francisco.

In 1847 San Francisco contained a population of 459. The census of 1870 showed a population of 150,361. Doubts were generally expressed of the accuracy of this enumeration. LANGLEY's Directory for 1869–70 shows a population of 170,250. The following table, compiled from reliable data obtained during the progress of the canvass for the present volume, is presented as an estimate of the population of the City of San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1871, and in directing attention thereto the compiler believes it to be a fair approximation to the actual figures:

White males over twenty-one, names in the present volume	57,850
White females over eighteen, estimated	36,400
White males under twenty-one and females under eighteen, estimated	56,500
White males, names refused, and foreigners, estimated	3,000
Chinese, male and female	9,000
Colored, male and female	2,000
Total permanent population	164,750
To which should be added a large element of population known as "floating"	8,000
Total population	172,750

The number of houses is reported at 25,266, of which 5,290 are in the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards. From a recent count in the wards named, the aggregate amounts to 4,022; the "official figures" are therefore in excess of the actual number thirty-one per cent., or 1,268 buildings. The empty houses are reported at 2,693.

The assessed value of real and personal property for 1870 was $114,759,511; the rate of taxation was $3 08 on the $100; the bonded debt, last June, was $4,606,500; deducting $1,367,122 91, thus in the Sinking Fund, the actual debt was $3,239,377 09; the annual payments into the Sinking Fund aggregate $184,000; municipal expenses last year were $2,684,433.

The manufacturing establishments now in operation number upward of 800, employing a capital of $17,000,000, consuming annually material of the value of $23,000,000, and producing goods worth $45,000,000.

The College Regatta—Where Shall it be Held?

New-England papers are discussing the advantages offered by various localities for the college regatta this year. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of Saturday says: "The Regatta Committee of the forthcoming college races have visited New-London, this week, and the local papers say their 'concern about rough water' was apparent, and that their comments on the city 'could not conscientiously be called flattering.' These are among many indications that the regatta will be in or near Springfield."

On the other hand, the Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* of Saturday says:

"We are informed that the College Regatta Committee, in a private letter received yesterday, expressed their satisfaction with the course which the Thames offers for the annual regatta, and the general advantages of the locality, and intimated their willingness to appoint it the rendezvous and the scene of contest, provided 'sufficient inducements be offered,' meaning, it is inferred, prizes for the contesting crews to be furnished by the city. These Mayor ALLEN has already pledged, and New-London, which if liberal in anything, is in the nourishment of athletic sports, even with an eye to consequent profit, will provide. If there be an energetic effort made to this end, we doubt not that the Thames will be chosen as the course for the approaching races, and with its superiority to other waters demonstrated, become in the future without dispute the customary place of meeting.

BASE-BALL.

An Enthusiastic Report from Fort Wayne—Defeat of the Forest Citys by the Kekiongas—Score, 2 to 0.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, May 4.

The finest game of base-ball ever witnessed in this country was played on the grounds of the Kekiongas, of this city, this afternoon—the playing throughout being without a precedent in the annals of base-ball, the members of both clubs establishing beyond a doubt their reputation as among the most skillful ball-players in the United States. Not an error was made by the Cleveland Club, and only three by Fort Wayne. The batting was not very heavy. The pitching was superior, especially that of MATHEWS, of Fort Wayne. The umpiring was impartial and entirely satisfactory to both clubs. Owing to the threatening indications of the weather, not over 500 persons were on the grounds. The enthusiasm ran high among the spectators, and we doubt if a game in this country was ever witnessed with closer attention. The Kekiongas won the toss, and sent the Forest Citys to bat. The following is the game by innings:

FIRST INNING—Cleveland—J. White led off by going to second on a fine hit; Carey made a double play, catching a fly from Kimball, and putting J. White out at second; Lennon took a foul fly from Pabor. No runs.

Fort Wayne—J. White took foul fly from Williams, and foul bound from Mathews; Foran hit to first, Goldsmith foul fly to White, leaving Foran on first. No runs.

SECOND INNING—Cleveland—Allison, after three strikes, got to first; E. White struck out; Allison to second, Foran and Carey failing to run him out between bases; Pratt foul fly to Foran; Sutton out on a fine fly-catch by Mincher; Allison left on second base. No runs.

Fort Wayne—Lennon, going to bat, made second by a fine hit to left field; Carey struck a fly to Allison, who took it finely with one hand on a long run; Mincher fly to Kimball; McDermott hit to first, bringing Lennon home; Kelly foul fly to J. White; McDermott left on first. One run.

THIRD INNING—Cleveland—Carlton strikes out; Bass high fly to Mincher; J. White foul fly to Lennon. Side out.

Fort Wayne—Williams out on foul bound to J. White; Mathews same on foul tip; fine catches; Foran out on fine fly to E. White. No runs.

FOURTH INNING—Cleveland—Kimball and Pabor out on flies to Williams; Allison on foul fly to Lennon, fine catch. No runs.

Fort Wayne—Goldsmith to first on called balls; Lennon out on foul to J. White; Carey to first, forcing Goldsmith out at second; Carey to second on passed ball; Mincher fly to Pratt; Carey left on second. No runs.

FIFTH INNING—Cleveland—E. White struck out, Pratt making first on called balls; Sutton hits to first, sending Pratt to third; Sutton out at first; Mincher takes Carlton's high fly. Pratt left on third. No runs.

Fort Wayne—McDermott out on first; Kelley hits to first and reaches second, then third on passed balls; Williams out at first, but Kelley tallies; Mathews out on foul bound to J. White. One run. [Cheering and intense excitement.]

SIXTH INNING—Cleveland—Mincher takes Bass out on a beautiful fly; J. White to first by Goldsmith's muff; Kimball out on fly to Foran; J. White to second on passed ball; Pabor's fly taken by Mathews; J. White left on second. No runs.

Fort Wayne—Foran's fly taken by Kimball; Goldsmith's foul tip by J. White; Lennon's fly by Bass. No runs.

SEVENTH INNING—Cleveland—Allison to first by Goldsmith's misplay; E. White strikes out; Allison out trying to make second; Pratt's fly by Carey. No runs.

Fort Wayne—Carey out at first;] Mincher out at first; McDermott out at first.

EIGHTH INNING—Cleveland—Sutton out on foul fly by Lennon; Carlton out at first; Bass on fly to Goldsmith. No runs.

Fort Wayne—Kelly on a fly to Allison; Williams on a fly by Kimball; Mathews out at first. No runs.

NINTH INNING—Cleveland—J. White out at second by a long throw from center field by McDermott; Kimball out on a fly; Pabor to first on a muff by McDermott; Allison struck out; Pabor left on first. No runs.

At this stage of the game the rain commenced falling in torrents, and the game was called, leaving the Kekiongas without the ninth inning at the bat.

The following is the score:

Cleveland—Whitewashed.
Fort Wayne—One tally on second and fifth inning.
Passed Balls—White, 2; Lennon, 1.
Fly-catches—Cleveland, 17; Fort Wayne, 13.
Bases Earned—J. White, 3; Allison, 1, Sutton, 1.
Time of Game—Two hours.
Umpire—J. L. Boake, of Live Oaks, of Cincinnati.
Scorers—B. Johnson, Cleveland; W. Rockhill, Fort Wayne.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Adrian K. Hoffman.

On Friday last, Dr. ADRIAN K. HOFFMAN, father of the present Governor of the State, died at Sing Sing, at the age of seventy-four years. Dr. HOFFMAN was a successful and distinguished physician, and enjoyed during his long life the esteem and respect of his fellow-men to a most eminent degree. He was a son of PHILIP LIVINGSTON HOFFMAN, and was born at Livingston Manor, Columbia County, March 26, 1797. His father shortly after removed to Montgomery County, where he died. Having studied medicine, Dr. HOFFMAN entered the navy as an assistant surgeon, in 1821, and served under Commodore STEWART in the ship of the line *Franklin*, making a cruise in the waters of South America during the struggle for South American independence. On his return, in 1825, he married a daughter of his medical preceptor, Dr. JOHN THOMPSON, and settled as a physician at Sing Sing. The State Prison being established there about that time, he was appointed its physician and discharged its duties for many years with credit to himself and advantage to the institution. He continued the practice of his profession at Sing Sing until 1867, when he retired at the age of seventy. Few men ever attained in such a degree as Dr. HOFFMAN, the confidence, esteem and respect of their fellow-men. Having passed over forty years in the village of Sing Sing, he in all that time cultivated the most friendly, cordial and intimate business and social relations with its citizens and never made an enemy. With a mild and amiable disposition, a genial nature, a sound and discriminating judgment which was rarely at fault, and an intuitive integrity which no man questioned, he won his way, to a high and honorable position in his profession. During his vigorous life Dr. HOFFMAN was active in every educational or other enterprise that tended to the advancement and improvement of the place where he had made his home. He was a member, and had been warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, a trustee of Mount Pleasant Academy, and was many times elected President of the village. It is the consolation of those who mourn for their departed friend that his memory and his example are left to them as the evidence of a long and well-spent life.

Rise in the Rivers of Connecticut.

From the Hartford Courant, May 6.

Rain fell continually up to last night for about forty-eight hours, and brought up the river rapidly yesterday, the rise being during the afternoon four or five inches an hour. Not before since the great drouth last year has the ground been thoroughly soaked; but it is now full and running over. All the streams in this vicinity are very much swollen. The little river overspreads the banks above SHARP's factory, covering many acres in some places. The Mattabesett river, which flows through Berlin and empties into the Connecticut, is "more than full," and along by the track of the Hartford and New Haven road at Kensington, spreads over broad meadow lands. On the east side of the Connecticut the mill privileges are abundantly supplied. In Rockville the dams are full, and the manufacturers say they can get along without any extra pressure. From all points advices come that a drouth this year is hardly possible. Farmers in some cases will find their crops injured, the rain fall has been so constant; but the grass crop, a very important one for Connecticut, will derive great benefit. The storm has been north-easterly, and from that point of the compass we rarely get rain enough for a serious flood in the Connecticut.

The Weird Faces on Window Panes—More Extraordinary Stories.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, May 5.

We have often heard the question, why Sandusky and Milan only are the scenes of these strange phenomena. Our observations satisfy us that they are very general over this State, and, perhaps, over the whole world. We discovered in North Fairfield, Huron County, Ohio, a few days since, twelve of these pictures on one window of a sawmill. One of them, however, is a group of two persons, one a man with a hat on, the other a female, whose face occurs immediately in front of the man, both looking out of the window. Some of the others have the appearance of ancient philosophers, and some bear quite a strong resemblance to WASHINGTON in his old age. Also in the house of the owner of the mill, on an upper window, there may be seen the pictures of three persons looking out of the window, and there are several more on the windows of this house, to which it is not worth while to refer especially. Also on an upper window on a large brick house there is a large pane of glass very strikingly stained, in which we can perceive two pictures. We called the attention of our friend Dr. FAUST—who, by the way, is no visionary, but a profound man, who believes in the reign of law—to these pictures, and his impressions agreed, in the main, with ours, after a little study of the stained glasses. Passing on from Fairfield to Plymouth, we discovered these pictures by the half dozen in that town: one is of a cat in the Post-office window—a lower window on the left side of the door as you pass in. This outline is so distinctly defined that no one can fail to see it after having his attention called to it. On a window of another building there is one of a horse; the head and breast only shows. This is also a clearly-defined outline. There are, also, on other windows of the same building pictures of persons, which it requires no great stretch of fancy to see. We called the attention of several persons to these pictures; some can see them and some cannot.

Nobody can give a satisfactory solution to these phenomena. If it is natural photographing, as some suggest, why did they not occur in times past? Some maintain that the proportions of the constituents of glass are different from what they used to be, that the stain on the glass is the result of the sun on this new glass. But these pictures occur on glass of very ancient date. Astronomers stated, over a year ago, that the atmosphere of the sun would expand during the Summer of 1870 several millions of miles—that the effect on the earth would be very remarkable. If it is true that the atmosphere of the sun did expand last Summer, it may be that the chemical effect of that luminary is different from what it used to be, and is the cause of the phenomena.

We believe that the best-informed spiritual mediums say that spirits have nothing to do with the matter. But some humble ones say that it is the work of spirits; that they are paving the way to yet greater developments; that the vail which has so long shrouded the future from man is about to be lifted; that the old order of things has passed its culmination; that the new dispensation is being ushered in. We have neither theory nor belief about the matter, but look upon the phenomena as something very strange.

E. W. ALEXANDER.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Latest Humiliation—New-York City Bonds in Germany—A $3,000,000 "Ring" Loan at Seven Per Cent.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN,
Monday, April 17, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

And so it has come to pass that New-York City is competing in Frankfort for a loan with Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and other second-class towns of South America. I own to a feeling of astonishment and humiliation when I read in the Frankfort newspapers that Controller CONNOLLY wants $3,000,000 at seven per cent. for twenty years, and that the loan is legalized by the State.

A German capitalist of strong Republican tendencies yesterday called my attention to this extraordinary appeal to the confidence of his countrymen, and naively inquired why money at seven per cent. was sought by the rich City of New-York, when in the money articles of the day he reads that money is abundant in Wall-street at four and five per cent! Can it be that the credit of your great metropolis has, under the régime of the "Ring," fallen so low with investors composed hitherto of its prudent and solid citizens, that its governors are compelled to go to the Jews of this long-time money-lending Frankfort? I recall the days of Controllers FLAGG and HAWES, when it was not necessary even to advertise in your own local newspapers that New-York was a borrower, for at the smallest intimation to that effect the citizens competed for it, and the lenders were largely in excess of the want.

None of the first-class-Power cities of Europe, not even of little Belgium or Holland, have ever been at such an extremity. When Paris was overwhelmed by HAUSSMAN with a debt of hundreds of millions spent in unprofitable improvements, the money could always be had without delay, and at a low rate of interest; and here is New-York hawking about Germany for $3,000,000 to help the "Ring" to carry out its infamous schemes. If DICK CONNOLLY gets this loan here with OAKEY HALL's signature to the bonds, it will be because of the surplus of cash and the high credit of the bankers who put it upon the market.

If New-York was a new city, wanting in ready money, and in urgent need of aqueducts, sewerage, gas-works, and such like, there might be a propriety in going abroad for help, although the rule of "pay as you go" is as good for the public as the individual. But it is well known that the contrary is the fact.

The terms are attractive; for when currency shall have risen to par, as is confidently expected herein a twelvemonth, the investment will bring about eight per cent., which, according to the Duke of WELLINGTON, is suggestive of bad security. But the question uppermost is, Why do not the capitalists and savings banks of New-York keep such a good thing at home, instead of placing it in Frankfort, where, before the principal falls due in 1890, there will be paid, if New-York keeps faith, more than $4,000,000 interest?

INQUIRER.

"The Law's Delay."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on "The Law's Delay" in your impression of today, touches on one of the heaviest iniquities of the law; yet you fail entirely to suggest the proper remedy, a remedy so simple that I always marvel at the almost universal blindness on the subject.

Every cause should be commenced and brought to trial before a local tribunal, "Courts of First Instance," as the French term them. Of course, Judges of a calibre far different from those obtainable by popular election are needed for these Courts, and would be obtainable by appointment, not by the Governor or Executive, but by the Minister of Justice, who may be at the same time the Superintendent of Elections, appointed as mentioned by me in several publications, among others, in your columns of (I think) Aug. 19, 1869. In a short treatise, published by me about fifteen years ago, entitled *The Rational System of Legal Procedure*, I gave a tolerably detailed sketch of the proper system. But it cannot be expected that such reforms should be advocated by professional lawyers, whose apparent interests are opposed to them. The real interests of lawyers, as a class, would, I am confident, be greatly advanced by their adoption; but it is not easy to convince them of it, nor have they the leisure to attend to such matters. Let the agitation be taken up by laymen, aided by such professional lawyers as are able and willing to assist them, and this, as well as other legal reforms, would ere long be carried out.

Respectfully yours,
MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 6, 1871.

Appeal to the Superintendent of the Hudson River Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your columns seem open to all reasonable public complaints, so hundreds of travellers by the Hudson River Road venture to suggest through your journal a most simple and useful improvement near the Thirtieth-street station.

The only means of getting across town that we have is now by the Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third-street line of stages—one of the best lines in the city. But for some inscrutable reason this line never deliver or take up *at* the station, but compel ladies and other passengers to walk several rods to or from the corner of Ninth-avenue, which, in such weather as we have been having lately, is no joke. Now in the name of common sense, Mr. TOUCEY, why do you not compel this line of stages to deliver in Thirtieth-street and take up in Twenty-Ninth-street, right at the station doors?

Why permit a long line of hacks in Twenty-ninth-street which not one passenger in 500 uses, and seem to drive the stages to Ninth-avenue? Why not let the stages draw up opposite the hacks on Twenty-ninth-street, and thus oblige

MANY PASSENGERS.

A Bureau of Charities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your columns this morning contain an excellent and well-timed article from a subscriber upon the subject of "Multiple Charities," together with an editorial. I heartily indorse the proposal of establishing a "Bureau of Charities," a part of whose duties it would be to "expose bogus charities," and I can bear witness to the truth of your correspondent's statement that "Of the latter there are only too many in this City. Numerous lazy individuals make lucrative livelihoods by gathering funds for charities which only exist on paper." And in this connection I wish to call your attention to the yearly repetition of an outrageous and contemptible fraud perpetrated in the sacred name of charity, by which our overtaxed citizens are still further fleeced for the support of a set of drones and sharpers. I refer to the chartering and support of so-called dispensaries by our Legislature. That institutions of this kind are urgently needed in all large cities to meet the wants of our pauper class, and that they do an incalculable amount of good when properly conducted, no one will deny, and our City, "The City of Charities," may point with pride to such noble institutions as the New-York, Eastern, Manhattan, Eye and Ear, and a few others, where thousands are yearly treated, and in whose interest the first men in the City take an active part. The class I refer to are those now hidden in different quarters of the City, often consisting of one or two rooms, and these in a neighborhood where there is little or no poverty. The scheme for their establishment originates in that hybrid yclept the "political doctor," who, not having the ability to command the confidence of the people, seek to make them support him in another way, and the plan is as follows: A number of benevolent persons are visited, to whom is stated the crying demand for the existence of such a charity in a certain locality, with the earnest solicitation for a contribution, which is usually complied with. They well know they can obtain the co-operation and professional services of any regular physician as soon as it is asked, and it requires but little political influence to obtain a charter from our generous rulers, with a small donation of five or ten thousand dollars. As a rule the entire project is a success. The eminent physicians whose names appear to indorse it, sometimes do not even know where the new-fledged charity can be found, much less ever being called upon for professional services. The benevolent subscribers sometimes receive an "annual report," and the expenses of the whole concern amount to the merest trifle, the margin sticking to the fingers of its "noble founder," the doctor, who is generally able to secure other donations when he desires them. It is a fortunate thing that the poor seldom seek aid from such quarters, and it is an imposition upon our citizens, that ought to be checked. More discrimination ought to be exercised by those in charge of our flourishing dispensary in their treatment of patients. It is well known that a large number of the patients who obtain aid from these sources are very well able to pay a physician, and by taking up the few hours that he devotes to the poor, not only rob him but his poor and deserving patients also. These are but a few of the evils which might be remedied by the Bureau suggested.

C. G. S.

NO. 158 EAST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Friday, May 5, 1871.

Court Calendars This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Nos.	Nos.
32—Knapp & Ferdon vs. The Schooner Caroline.	37—Hugh McKay vs. Sloop Fashion.
50—A. S. Hope vs. The Steamer General McCullum.	65—Jose De Rivera et al. vs. J. C. Wilder.
81—E. M. Jansen vs. Lighter Una.	52—Richard A. Conover vs. Sloop John T. Evans.
153—Johanna Petrel vs. Hermann Boitjeo.	135—H. H. Harper vs. A. Barber et al.
124—Isaac Taylor et al. vs. Sloop J. L. Hasbruck.	158—J. M. Anderson vs. Schooner U. B. Mann.
125—E. C. Hicks et al. vs. Sloop J. L. Hasbruck.	99—G. Nicholson vs. Steam Tug Aspinwall.
191—Charles Lange et al. vs. Ship Hibernia.	186—Christopher Meyer et al. vs. Steamer Newport.
192—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Ship City of Baltimore.	173—Thomas McNally vs. Christopher Meyer et al.
	189—B. Nicholson vs. Joseph Stagg.

THE COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

At the New Court-House, City of New-York.

Nos.	Nos.
13—Howell vs. The Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.	103—Consalus vs. Brotherson.
22—Shreeve vs. Chase.	104—Boire vs. Chassin.
25—Wetmore vs. Goetzman.	106—Moore vs. Hamilton.
26½—— vs. ——.	107—Norton vs. Lord.
27—McMonnies vs. McKenzie.	108—Meilick vs. Knox.
28—Hammatt vs. Linneman.	111—Green vs. Kennedy.
	114—Graves vs. Contant.
	115—Smith vs. The Independent Line of Tel.
	116—Sands vs. Graves.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
76—Sloane vs. Elmor.	244—McKinley vs. Lamb.
268—Osgood et al., Rec'r, &c., vs. McKnight.	58—Cook et al. vs. The Seventh Ward Nat. Bank.
128—The Allaire Works vs. Thomas et al.	228—Coleman et al. vs. Poston et al.
142 (R. C.)—Claflin et al. vs. Fitzgerald.	266—Stubben vs. Dzialynski.
230 (R. C.)—Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Ingalls.	1074—Walsh, Ex'r, &c., vs. Sexton.
120—Ball vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.	28 (R. C.)—Roe et al. vs. Allare, Ex'x.
304—Horn vs. Brod.	36 (R. C.)—Roome vs. Myers.
32 (R. C.)—West'n B'k of Scotland vs. Wilson.	156—Oddie et al. vs. Goodyear et al.
308½—Reeves et al. vs. McKenzie et al.	1474—Horn et al., Ex'rs, &c., vs. Vm. Ma. L. Ins. Co., N. Y.
334 (R. C.)—Smith vs. Caldwell.	176 (R. C.)—Ely vs. Connor et al.
90½—Casanora vs. De Valle.	
72—McMillen vs. Knox.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrer.

No. 2—Wright vs. Harrison.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
240—Rice vs. Porter.	144—Davis vs. Balch.
50—Beekman vs. Dunscomb.	145—Faber vs. Hovey.
73—Norton vs. Stanton.	146—Harring vs. Stevenson.
109—Page vs. McDonald.	148—Kuhn vs. Brown.
131—Oneida Nat. Bank of Utica vs. Stokes.	149—Spring vs. Hubbard.
133—Lewis vs. Freund.	150—Olmstead vs. Greenly.
134—Moen vs. Lawrence.	152—Calenburg vs. Trautmann.
135—Muhlenbrinck vs. McDonough.	154—The N. J. Steam-boat Co. vs. The N. Y. and Troy Steam-boat Co.
136—Rubber Tip Pencil Co. vs. Hovey.	156—Friedberger vs. Balch.
138—Hoguet vs. Neusbaum.	158—Seigel vs. Schmall.
80—Duncan vs. Butterfield.	159—Cutter vs. Myers.
142—McMulkin vs. Bates.	160—Ohl vs. Wogram.
143—Pogue vs. Balch.	101—Hart vs. Wolf.
	101½—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
33—Birdsall vs. Birdsall.	82—Miller vs. The Combination Brick Press Co.
35—Wise vs. Coburn.	103—Taylor vs. Neuberger.
38—Clement vs. Ross.	105—Sifelt vs. Grau.
41—Claflin vs. Friedlander.	115—Levy vs. Emmons.
42—Lee vs. Friedlander.	122—Kircher vs. Schmidt.
43—Kohnsat vs. Friedlander.	123—Schmidt vs. Kircher.
44—Cochran vs. Friedlander.	152—Shettler vs. Farrell.
45—Ridley vs. Friedlander.	154—Lincoln vs. Dunphy.
46—Eldridge vs. Friedlander.	169—Capen vs. Bundage.
51—Howland vs. Cornell.	170—Rodman vs. Jones.
73—Fine vs. Starr.	172—Hall vs. Ridgway.
79—Regan vs. Murphy.	173—Drake vs. Koch.
	174—Beach vs. The Mayor.
	175—Peters vs. Delaplaine.
	176—Earnshaw vs. Corlies.
	177—Judd vs. Boyd.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.	Nos.
169—Kohn vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	751—Kelly vs. Titus et al.
647—Goodrich vs. Seger.	753—Nat. Bk. of Commerce of N. York vs. Nat. Mech'ics' Banking Association.
223—Meriden Britannia Co., &c., vs. Waters et al.	757—Menzie vs. Billings.
259—Mass vs. Greason.	759—Tinkham vs. Martine.
581—Rusche vs. Klein.	761—Fudick vs. The Guardian Mut. Life Ins. Co.
745—Sharp vs. Case et al.	763—Tice Manuf'g Co. vs Smith.
747—Aynard et al. vs. Andrae et al.	765—Hoyt vs. Steinberg.
749—Johnson vs. Oppenheimer.	

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.	Nos.
324—Gleadell vs. Thomson et al.	684—Heffman vs. Setory et al.
586—Somers vs. The Corn Exchange Ins. Co.	575—Justh et al. vs. The National Bank of the Commonwealth.
644—Schilbeck vs. Nottbeck.	666—Hosford vs. Bulkley.
86 (R. G.)—The Lorillard Oil Refining Co. vs. Lorillard.	668—Oberman vs. Waterman.
168—Harris vs. Gibney et al.	670—Whitmster vs. King.
610—Stroub vs. The Third-avenue R. R. Co.	672—Wister vs. Matthews.
	674—Stover vs. Foster.
	678—Funk vs. Taylor.
	680—Geblin vs. Thompson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
905—Quinlan et al. vs. Sixth-av. R. R. Co.	929—Wright vs. Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Company.
950—Johnes vs. Burnham.	61—Kuehl vs. Mayer.
964—Waterlow vs. Taylor.	673—Austin vs. Leech et al.
735—King vs. Beaumont.	73—Black vs. Rider et al.
944—Archer et al. vs. Elkins et al.	145—Lyons vs. Tradesman Fire Insurance Co.
922—Hess vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	146—Lyons vs. Kings Co. Fire Insurance Co.
923—Bannister vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	961—Hebbard vs. Hall.
	962—Vosburgh vs. Brewster et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., and Robinson and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos. 13, 5, 15, 53, 27, 42, 43, 44, 61, 90.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5422—Bischoff vs. Kuhlmann.	5449—Ritter vs. Wenner.
5464—Bergman vs. Watts.	5522—Brennan vs. Ockershauser.
5465—Brandt vs. Watts.	5630—Hess vs. Stuttmatter.
5634—Devlin vs. Carlin.	5636—Nitsch vs. Hecht.
——Disoway vs. Steele.	5670—Stevens vs. Codling.
5763—Fingleton vs. McDonald.	5671—Childs vs. Burke.
5101—Wyckoff vs. Martin.	5672—Netter vs. Wolz.
5301—Curry vs. Palmer.	5664—O'Brien vs. Donohue.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5541—Cornell vs. Kellogg.	5598—Parmelle vs. McCaldin.
5542—Anderson vs. Maher.	5654—Cowan vs. Ackerman.
5545—Rowell vs. Meaber.	5632—Alexandre vs. Fettecteh.
5549—King vs. Cullen.	5638—Davis vs. Schulhaffer.
5550—Wedmeyer vs. Eetz.	5643—Farrell vs. Thorndike.
5581—Corcoran vs. Casey.	5647—Kelly vs. Casey.
5587—Koehler vs. O'Day.	
5596—Davis vs. Lang.	

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5572—Cleveland vs. Hull.	5675—Moes vs. Terrio.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardoza, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Werner; rape.	5—The People vs. John McCodney; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Patrick Kelly and Joseph Herman; burglary. (2 cases.)	6—The People vs. John Conklin; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. John McKeough; burglary.	7—The People vs. John Ryan; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. William Connelly; burglary.	8—The People vs. Narciro Gonzales; concealed weapons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. George Woodruff; homicide.	7—The People vs. John Smith and John Brady; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. John Gribben; burglary.	8—The People vs. Frank Stevens; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Martha Borgia and Sarah E. Bogart; grand larceny.	9—The People vs. Isaac Lawrence; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Lizzie McGuire and Andrew Peterson; grand larceny.	10—The People vs. Joseph Boni and August Catelina; receiving stolen goods.
5—The People vs. Walter Homer and John W. Jones; grand larceny.	11—The People vs. John Schmidt; disorderly house.
6—The People vs. Isabella Lee; grand larceny.	12—The People vs. Louis Rofeno; assault and battery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 6.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117
3,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111
8,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. c.	112¾
30,000	do. b3.	113⅛
100,000	do. bet. call.	113⅛
50,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	115⅛
16,000	Tenn. 6s, old	67⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	67⅛
10,000	do.	67½
10,000	do. s30.	67¼
5,000	do.	67¼
4,000	Ga. 7s. gold bds.	91½
15,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July	60½
10,000	S. Car. 6s, new, April & Oct.	58
5,000	Brooklyn 6s, W. L.	95
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94
3,000	Erie 4th	83¼
1,000	M. South. S. F. B.	100⅛
7,000	Pac. R. 7s, gtd. by St. of Mo.	100½
10,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	100⅛
4,000	do.	100⅛
25,000	Union Pac. 1st	90
20,000	Union P. L. G.	81⅛
1,000	Union P. 10s, In.	83
10,000	do.	84
20,000	do.	84
1,000	H. & St. J. 8s, c. b.	104⅛
4,000	Gt. West. 2d	91
2,000	C. R. I. & P. R. 7s.	102
2,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.	107
4,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	87
10,000	C. F. & Min. 1st.	84
5	Bk. of Common'th.	95
5	Ninth Nat. Bank	114⅛
100	H. & St. Jo. R.	104
100	do.	104
100	do.	104⅛
100	do.	104⅛
100	American Coal	51
100	Mar. M. Pf. b. c.	10⅛
200	Pac. M. S. Co. b. c.	47⅛
700	do.	48
300	West. U. Tel. b. c.	59⅛
30	Am. M. Union Ex.	57⅛
700	U. S. Express	58
100	do.	57⅛
120	Morris & Essex	93⅛

100	N. Y. C. & H. C. b. c.	99⅛
200	do. b3.	99⅛
500	do.	99½
1000	Erie Railroad	24¼
100	do. s30.	24⅛
100	do. bet. call.	24⅛
200	do. b30.	24⅛
500	Erie R. Pf.	49⅛
50	do.	49½
100	do.	49½
400	do.	50
1000	Harlem Railroad	132½
400	do.	132¼
200	Reading Railroad	113⅛
200	do. s3.	113⅛
200	Bost., H. & Erie	2⅛
100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	60
100	Del., L. & West.	110⅛
600	do.	110⅛
200	do. b10.	110⅛
100	do.	110
200	do. bet. call.	110⅛
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82
300	Union Pac. R.	33⅛
100	do. s3.	33⅛
100	L. S. & M. South.	110⅛
400	do.	110⅛
200	do. b30.	110⅛
200	do.	110⅛
500	do. bet. call.	110⅛
200	do.	110⅛
150	Panama Railroad	54
100	Chi. & N. W.	86⅛
200	do. c.	86⅛
100	Chi. & R. I.	115⅛
100	do.	115⅛
100	Col., C. & I. C.	22
100	do.	22⅛
500	Atlantic & P. Pf.	36⅛
50	New-Jersey R.	126⅛
100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	105
100	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	90
128	do.	88⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts. b3.	120⅛
200	do.	129
100	do.	129⅛
400	do.	129⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	65
200	T., W. & W. Pf. b. c.	80
300	P., Ft. W. & C. G.	99⅛
100	Ohio & Miss.	51⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	82⅛
	do.	83

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81, C.	117
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64. b3.	111
[illegible]	do.	110⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	111
[illegible]	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68
[illegible]	N. C. St. 6s, new	25
[illegible]	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	60⅛
[illegible]	N. C. St. 6s, S. T.	18⅛
[illegible]	Un. Pac. 1st	90⅛
[illegible]	do.	90⅛
[illegible]	Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.	84
[illegible]	do.	83⅛
[illegible]	C. C. & Ind. C. 2d	71
10	Bk. of Republic	117
[illegible]	West. Un. Tel.	60⅛
[illegible]	do. bet. call.	60⅛
[illegible]	do.	60⅛
[illegible]	Mariposa Pf.	10⅛
[illegible]	Adams Express	82
[illegible]	U. S. Express	58
[illegible]	do.	57⅛
[illegible]	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	99⅛
[illegible]	do.	99⅛
[illegible]	Erie	24

300	Erie Pf.	50
100	Reading	112⅛
1100	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	110
1400	do.	109⅛
500	do.	109⅛
100	Clev. & Pitts.	129⅛
700	do.	129
30	Ill. Central	135⅛
100	Panama	54⅛
100	C., C., C. & Ind. b. c.	89⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	98⅛
700	Chi. & N. W.	86⅛
300	do.	86⅛
100	Chi. & R. I. b. c.	115⅛
100	do.	115⅛
200	Mil. & St. Paul	62⅛
100	do. bet. call.	62⅛
200	Tol., Wab. & Wes.	64⅛
100	Tol. W. & W. Pf.	79⅛
400	Del., Lack. & W.	109⅛
200	do.	109⅛
100	Alt. & T. Haute	30
300	Ohio & Miss.	50⅛
110	Morris & Essex	93⅛
150	Han. & St. Jo.	104
100	Col., C. & Ind. Cent.	22⅛

MONDAY, May 8—A. M.

General Trade was rather less active last week. The business in Foreign Dry Goods and what are known as Domestic Commission Goods (Cottons and Woolens) usually falls off as the Spring season draws to its close, and for the last fortnight the present season is no exception to the rule. In General Merchandise there is more doing in some lines of trade than last year at this date, but the amount in the aggregate upon which Customs were paid last week is about the same as for the first week of last May. The Exports of Produce from New-York for the week fell below four millions, and the Exports of Specie of all descriptions fell below two millions. The amount of American Gold Coin included in the shipments is $1,443,000, and of Silver bars, &c., $365,870. From the Southern ports the Exports of Cotton were 52,700 bales, as against 30,300 bales same week last year; but the difference in price against the present crop about equalizes the effect upon the Foreign Exchanges.

The fluctuations in Gold through the week were very slight, and at the close the quotation stood 111¼, the same as on Saturday week. The demand upon the Banks for Gold Notes was nearly equal to their receipts for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, but the average at the close was probably a rising one. The Treasury on Thursday sold $2,000,000 at 111.05@111.16, and had to pay, the day before, 110.98@111.09 ₱ cent. and accrued interest for $2,000,000 U. S. 5-20s, for the Sinking Fund. From present appearances it seems doubtful whether the next purchase of 5-20s can be filled within the quotation for Gold on next Thursday.

As the City Banks are now running up their Country Bank balances, partly depleted from Greenbacks, the rates of interest for money on temporary loans settle down to 5@6 ₱ cent., with numerous exceptions, where balances are placed with the brokers, unsolicited, at 4 ₱ cent. per annum, and there seems no reason to doubt that this state of the market will continue for six or eight weeks to come.

The course of the Public Funds, as intimated by the Treasury purchases, is close upon the market for Gold, and in London and Frankfort the 5-20s are quite as near the equivalent of Gold. Thus the 1862s ex-May Coupon are quoted 90½ Sterling Money in London, which at an Exchange (sight) of 110¼ ₱ cent., is about equal to the par of Federal Money. The 1867s are quoted about 2 ₱ cent. higher, because of four months' accumulated interest. In the Railway Mortgages the business of the week was unusually large in Union Pacifics, and also active in Central Pacifics, both making an advance of 1 ₱ cent. The Amsterdam and Frankfort markets have taken further sums of the Centrals, and also of the Missouri Pacifics, and Atlantic and Pacifics, and a new negotiation has been completed abroad in the Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas, Missouri and Texas Road, but to what amount is not stated. In the Kansas Pacific Bonds (depressed early in the year in sympathy with the temporary panic, at the time, in the affairs of the Union Company,) there has been a rapid advance of late of 10 or 15 ₱ cent., and large purchases of the 7 ₱ cents for London as well as New-York account. In the various large negotiations for leases of the Pennsylvania Company, it has been definitely settled in the last week that the old and wealthy Camden and Amboy and Delaware and Raritan interest of New-Jersey has been absorbed by perpetual lease, on a guarantee of 10 ₱ cent. per annum on the Capital of $40,000,000. The friends of the Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, deny that a lease of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road is contemplated by the Company, and assert, also, that no other great Company, like the Baltimore and Ohio or Lake Shore, can lease the Pittsburg, to advantage, while bound, for seventeen years to come, to divide receipts with the Pennsylvania, as lessee of the Fort Wayne Road, and to use the Fort Wayne track into Pittsburg, at a stipulated rental. We are told, however, by some of the Cleveland and Pittsburg people here, that the contract with the Fort Wayne is subject to termination on notice; that they have a right, of which they may possibly soon avail themselves, on terminating the contract, to build a track of their own into Pittsburg, from Rochester, twenty-six miles, and that without saying what offers have been intimated for their whole Capital, from the Pennsylvania or any other of the great Companies, they esteem this Capital worth 150 ₱ cent. on lease, or on continued ownership, at 8 ₱ cent. a year. In other words, a Scrip Dividend of 50 ₱ cent. would seem to be in contemplation, if not already made by the directors, subject to the approval of the Stockholders.

The Railway Stocks were again pretty active through the week, though under less excitement than in April, and while the North-west Common, New-York Central Stock and Scrip, the St. Pauls, Wabash, and Union Pacific left off at much the same figures, there was an advance of 2@3 ₱ cent. in Reading, Rock Island, and Delaware and Lackawanna; 1½ on North-west Preferred, and 4 ₱ cent. on Erie. The exceptions to the general firmness were Lake Shore, and Ohio and Mississippi, both 1½ ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday week. The Western Telegraph, Pacific Mail and the Express Shares were firm through most of the week.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, May 6, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances, in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,758,240
Increase in Specie	210,105
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,672,920
Increase in Deposits	67,624
Decrease in Circulation	5,232,315

	May 7, '70.	May 6, '71.	April 29, '71.
National Capital	$72,937,895	$73,325,000	$73,325,000
Local Capital	11,872,148	14,744,600	14,744,600
Total	$84,810,043	$88,069,600	$88,069,600
Loans	275,246,471	289,312,778	287,554,438
Gold and Gold Notes	31,498,999	15,807,294	15,597,189
Other Legal Tenders	56,108,922	62,099,211	60,426,291
Deposits	217,382,218	227,581,540	222,349,225
Circulation	33,444,641	31,394,305	31,461,929
In Sub-Treasury	86,642,575	67,476,627	74,786,466

The Bank Statement, as published this morning, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money security, (in Gold and Greenbacks,) to the previous weekly statement, and also to the statement of the corresponding week last year:

	April 29, '71.	May 6, '71.	May 7, '70.
Deposits	$222,349,225	$227,581,540	$217,382,118
Circulation	31,461,929	31,394,305	33,444,641
Together	$253,811,154	$258,975,845	$250,826,859
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$63,452,788	$64,743,961	$62,706,715
Actual basis	76,023,480	77,906,505	87,607,921
Excess Leg. Ten.	$12,570,692	$13,162,544	$24,901,206
Rate for money	5@6 ₱ ct.	5@6 ₱ ct.	5@6 ₱ ct.

The rates for Money to the Brokers at the close of the week were only 4@5 ₱ cent. per annum. On Merchant paper of short date and prime names, 5@6 ₱ cent. On time loans on Stock collateral, 5@7 ₱ cent., according to the credit and availability in the market in case of the default of the collateral. The Bank return shows a further gain in the lawful Money strength to Deposits and Circulation. The Deposits increase $5,232,315; the Greenbacks $1,672,920, and the Gold and Gold Notes $210,105. The Loans are increased $1,758,240 on the average of last Monday.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise for the past week, were $7,846,227, as against $6,202,293 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,910,936, against $3,439,671 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $1,808,807, against $591,434 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,662,986. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 14,851.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to April 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$24,610,215	March	$38,488,670
August	29,829,299	April 1	11,930,286
September	26,903,268	April 8	8,543,409
October	22,443,471	April 15	5,813,857
November	25,383,162	April 22	7,359,639
December	22,468,109	April 29	10,382,026
January	28,583,376	May 6	7,846,227
February	32,992,723		
Total since July 1			$303,577,934
Against same date 1870			243,148,845
Increase since July 1			$60,429,089

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,873	February	$18,739,742
August	13,592,530	March	22,139,332
September	16,082,468	April 5	5,525,810
October	16,659,404	April 12	3,867,399
November	24,913,352	April 19	3,810,849
December	19,840,326	April 26	5,168,728
January	18,837,376	May 3	3,910,986
Total since July 1			$189,655,591
Against same date, 1870			167,108,193
Increase since July 1			$22,447,398

Gold, May 6, 1871, 111¼ ₱ cent.
Gold, May 7, 1870, 114¼ ₱ cent.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,130,760	July	$17,495,431
August	15,645,267	August	2,122,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,998,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
November	9,576,224	November	14,025,558
December	8,992,817	December	3,568,741
January	12,326,929	January	16,666,108
February	12,681,653	February	2,454,111
March	15,651,969	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,036,783
May 6	2,662,986	May 6	6,548,896
Total, 1871	$127,165,561	Total, 1871	$74,260,237
Total, 1870	115,320,343	Total, 1870	78,314,681

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THIS WEEK.

		May 7, '70.
American Gold	111¼@111¼@111¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20s., May and Nov.	114 with div.@111xd	111¼
U. S. 5-20s. Jan. and July	113¼@113¾	113¼
U. S. 5 ₱ cent. 10-40s	109¼@109¾	107¼
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	100¼@101	93
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	89¾@90¼	86
Union Pacific Land Grants	81¼@81½	
New-York Central	100¼@99	98¼
New-York Central Scrip	95¼@94¼	94¼
Rock Island	113¼@115¼	123¼
Lake Shore	111¼@110	100¼
North-western Common	84@87@85¾	81¼
North-western Pref.	96¼@98¼	91¼
Reading	109¼@113¼@112¼	102¼
Ohio & Mississippi	52¼@50¼	38
St. Paul Common	62¼@63¼	66
St. Paul Pref.	82@81¼	81
Toledo & Wabash	64¼@64¼	55¼
Union Pacific	33¼@32¼@33¼	
Erie	21@25	24

The sales of Gold during Saturday were generally at 111¼ ₱ cent. The business was moderate. The exports of the day were rather larger than anticipated on Friday, but had little or no effect upon the market. The Treasury paid out in the course of the week, on May Interest on the Public Debt, $1,858,000, and charged off $4,690,000, prepaid through the last day in April. The Treasury also sold $2,000,000 on Thursday. The Gold receipts for Customs for the week were $2,662,986.

On the Stock Exchange the business of the day was comparatively quiet, and the Railway Stocks were lower in the Afternoon than on Friday, while the Public Funds and the Southern State Bonds left off steady, and the Pacific Railway Bonds firm in demand and at advancing prices. The Central Pacifics were 101 ₱ cent.; the Union First Mortgages 90¼@90¾; Incomes up to 83¾@84 and the Land Grants 81¼@81½ ₱ cent. In the Miscellaneous Shares there was an advance in Western Telegraph to 60@60½ ₱ cent. The weak point, late in the day, in the Railway speculation, appeared to be Lake Shore, although it seemed to be doubtful whether this was the result of a willingness on the part of the friends of the Stock to "let it down," or the influence of the statement made to the annual meeting of the Stockholders the other day at Cleveland, of the net income of the business of the past fiscal year of the Company, which is reported equal to 9½ ₱ cent. on the Capital, out of which 8 ₱ cent. was divided.

Late in the day, the following quotations were made, as compared with the last prices of Friday night. The Railways left off steadier, and on some descriptions firm. Erie sold up to 25½ ₱ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 6.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111	111
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¾	113¾
American Gold	111¼	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110½	110½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99¼	99
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	95	94¼
Reading Railroad	113¼	112¼
Chicago and Rock Island	115¼	115¼
North-west Common	86¼	85¼
North-west Preferred	98¼	98¼
Pacific Mail	47¼	47
St. Paul Preferred	82	81¼
St. Paul Common	62¼	62¼
Lake Shore	110¼	110
Ohio and Mississippi	51¼	50¼
Toledo and Wabash	65¼	64¼
Western Telegraph	59¼	59¼
Erie	24¼	25¼
Union Pacific	33¼	33¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 6.

Gold receipts	$915,723 24
Gold payments	2,200,699 79
Gold balance	60,669,600 99
Currency receipts	528,969 11
Currency payments	995,494 28
Balance	6,817,026 66
Customs	399,000 00
Canceled gold-notes sent to Washington	1,878,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	116¼	5-20 coup., '67	113¼
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	116¼	5-20 coup., '68	113¼
5-20 coup., '62	111	10-40 reg	108¼
5-20 coup., '64	111	10-40 coup	109¼
5-20 coup., '65	111	6s Currency	115¼
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	67¼	Alabama 8s	102
Tenn. 6s, new bds	67¼	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Virginia 6s, old	69	Ohio 6s, '86	104
Va. 6s, new bds	71	Kentucky 6s	98
Va. 6s, reg. old	56	Ill. Canal bds., '70	110¼
Georgia 6s	82	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	91¼	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
F. C. Fd'g. Act, '66	37¼	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. new bds	25¼	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. C. Special Tax	18¼	Indiana 5s	100
S. Carolina 6s	77	Mich. 6s, '78	99¼
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	60	N. Y. reg. Bounty L'n.	108¼
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	57	N. Y. coup. B'nty L'n.	108¼
Missouri 6s	93¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '77	107¼
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '78	107¼
La. 6s, new Fl't'g D't.	62	N. Y. 5s, Canal L'n, '74	100¼
La. 8s, new bds. of '75	89	N. Y. 5s, Canal L'n, '75	100¼
California 7s	110¼	N. Y. 5s, Canal L'n, '76	100
Connecticut 6s	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Gt. West, 2d, '93	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Gal. & Chi. ext.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr'n.	88	Gal. & Chi. 2d	94¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101¼	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	99	Morris & Essex 1st	101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	86¼	Morris & Essex 2d	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	88	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102¼
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	82	N. J. Cen. new bds	101¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	104
Harlem 1st 7s	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	99
Har. Con. & S. F. 6s	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	94¼
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds	91	P., F. W. & C. S. P. c. eq. bs	101
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	96	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	91
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	102	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	99¼
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96
Cen. Pac. Bds	100	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	99
Union Pac. 1st Bds	90	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
Union Pac. L. G.	81¼	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	91
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	84	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	105	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	95
Alton & T. H. 1st	98	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	95
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	99	Penn. R. R. Bds	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	91	St. Louis & I. M. 1st	91¼
Chi. & N. W. Cons. Bds	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	106¼
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds	86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	95¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st	96¼	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. div.	88
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	104¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	87
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	96	Mar. & Cin. 1st	94¼
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext.	93¼	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	86¼
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div.	86¼	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	70¼
Tol. & Wab. 2d	88	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	89¼
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds	89	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	87¼
Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	85¼	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	73¼
Han. & Naples 1st	70	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Gt. West. 1st, '88	90¼	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	83¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	136	Continental	95
Manhattan	153¼	St. Nicholas	118
Merchants'	116¼	Marine	165
Mechanics'	136	Commonwealth	92
Union	140	Importers' & Traders'	160
America	150	Park	160
City	225	Second National	180
Phenix	110	Fourth National	112
North River	97	Ninth National	114¼
Tradesmen's	155	Tenth National	120
Greenwich	230	Gold Exchange	75
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Gallatin National	116	Del. & Hudson Canal	119
Merchants' Exchange	103	Maryland Coal Co.	30
Seventh Ward	107¼	American Coal	51
State of New-York	109¼	Spring Mountain Coal	45
Commerce	119¼	Canton Co., Baltimore	82¼
Broadway	290	Con. Coal of Maryland	38¼
Ocean	90	Western Union Tel.	59¼
Mercantile	120	Quicksilver Mining	11¼
American Exchange	113¼	Quicksilver Min'g Pf.	16
Chatham	170	Mariposa Mining	6¼
Bank of the Republic	115	Mariposa Mining Pf.	10¼
Bank of N. America	105¼	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs.	20
Hanover	106	Adams Express	81¼
Irving	125	Wells-Fargo Express	43¼
Metropolitan	133	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2
People's	140	Am. M. U. Express	57¼
East River	115¼	U. S. Express	57¼
Market	127¼	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	47¼
Nassau	105 x	Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.	20
Shoe & Leather	159		

The following is a detailed report of Specie exported from New-York during the week ending May 6, 1871:

May 2—Brig George Harris, St. John's, P. R.—American silver	$7,000
May 2—Schooner Abbie H. Brown, Baracoa—American silver	3,000
May 2—Steamer Holsatia, London—American gold	125,000
May 2—Steamer Holsatia, Hamburg—Silver bars	19,700
May 3—Steamer Idaho, London—American gold	75,000
May 3—Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—American gold	250,000
Foreign silver	8,000
Silver bars	138,196
May 4—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—Spanish gold	12,738
May 4—Bark Ilva, Maracaibo—American gold	35,000
May 6—Steamer City of Antwerp, Liverpool—American gold	70,000
Silver bars	19,000
May 6—Steamer Donau, Southampton—Gold bars	15,550
Foreign silver	16,050
Foreign gold	3,550
American gold	888,000
May 6—Steamer Algeria, Liverpool—Silver bars	123,086
Total	$1,808,870

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department is now able to promise that the registered Certificates of Stock, and a good part of the Coupon Bonds, of the New Loan of the United States, bearing Five per cent. Interest, payable quarterly in Gold, will be ready for delivery early in the present month. The Subscriptions to the Loan now amount to $62,000,000, and it is expected that the Subscriptions and Sales will progress more rapidly when the Certificates and Bonds are ready for market abroad as well as at home. The whole sum of Five per Cents offered to the public generally, and to the holders of United States 5-20 Bonds, without qualification, is $200,000,000. When this amount, to which preference is thus given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the New Loan of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and one-half per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four per Cents, the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the New Loan Act of Congress:

FORM OF 5 PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF
.... DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ..., 18....
Entered .... Recorded ....
Register of the Treasury.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The Interest on the Registered Stock of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid as conveniently to the holder as on the Coupon Stock, and personal attendance, or attendance by proxy at the Treasury, to draw and receipt for the Interest will be dispensed with, *whenever the check of the United States Treasurer, mailed punctually to the address and order of each holder, on or before every quarter-day, is preferred to such attendance.* This check, payable in Gold Coin at the Treasury in New-York (or such other office as the Stock is registered at,) will be negotiable or collectable on the indorsement of the owner or owners of the Stock. In pursuance of this arrangement, the subscribers to, or purchasers of, the Stock in its registered form (which is a complete protection against theft or other losses incident to Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer) are advised to give their Post-office address in full, and to notify of any change in the address between quarter days.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six ₱ cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the New Loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both Principal and Interest of the Public Debt of the United States. *The Loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks,* while the application of the surplus revenues derived in Gold from Customs is constantly lessening, as it has been doing for two years past, the Funded Stocks bearing six ₱ cent. Gold Interest.

The 1st of May schedule of the Public Debt, which has just been published by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows a reduction in these Stocks since the April schedule of $12,215,700 and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of $732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in Gold $111,982,034. In the same month the Treasury paid and canceled $2,470,000 of the Three per Cent. Currency debt, reducing the whole of this debt bearing interest to $51,023,000, and the yearly interest charge thereon to $1,587,470.

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

The large and rapid accumulation in the last few years of private capital now retired from active business, and of the cash Savings and Life Insurance premiums deposited with or intrusted to the provident institutions of the country—all seeking the most undoubted security, pledged to be kept free of all taxes, under national or local authority, and content, provided this object be assured, with moderate rates of interest—will no doubt ultimately absorb so much of these New Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad.

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of United States Loan Advertising.

TREASURY OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

	Debt of the U. S. less cash in the Treasury.	Decrease of debt during the preceding month.	Total decrease from March 1, 1869, to date.	Monthly interest charge.	Decrease in monthly interest charge.
1869—March 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1870—Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1871—Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department at the close of business April 30, 1871.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., BANKERS,
NEW-YORK, 2d May, 1871.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE CURRENT market prices of the day, FIRST-MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, Coupons payable July 1 and Jan. 1.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in operation as a through line, in connection with the Central Pacific Railroad, since May 10, 1869. Its earnings for the two years ending May 10, 1871, will be over $16,000,000. The amount of yearly interest on the First Mortgage Bonds is $1,634,220, gold. The net earnings for 1870 were $2,947,862 27. The increase of net earnings for the three months ending April 1, 1871, were $358,166 83 over the corresponding period for 1870.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Company, estimates the Earnings of 1871 at	$9,000,000
And expenses at	4,500,000
Leaving the estimated net earnings	$4,500,000

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

Troubles of Philadelphia Episcopalians.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, May 6.

At noon, today, the vestry of St. Clement's church, which is claimed to be an illegal body, met in an adjourned session, the rector of the Church, Rev. HERMON G. BATTERSON, presiding. A letter was read from the Right Rev. Bishop of this diocese, WILLIAM BACON STEVENS, concurring in the resolutions passed by the vestry on the 3d inst., dismissing from the rectorship of the church, Dr. BATTERSON, and from the assistant ministership Rev. W. H. N. STEWART, LL.D. It was impossible for us to obtain the letter, which was dated on the 4th inst., or the day after the resolutions of dismissal were passed. It now remains to be determined whether such an action will be binding, in view of the fact that no charges were regularly preferred against these clergymen, and no opportunity given them of defending themselves from the imputations launched against them, before a properly organized ecclesiastical Court. Wednesday next has been fixed as the day for hearing the arguments on the motion to make the injunction now prohibiting the vestry from deposing the rector and his assistant perpetual. During the interim the church exercises will be conducted as heretofore, and the vestry promise not to close the door of St. Clement's to the clergymen to-morrow. On Tuesday next, the Episcopal Convention of this diocese convenes in this city, and it is quite likely that the St. Clement's troubles will be freely ventilated.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 6, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	3	Pork, bbls.	63
Cotton, bales	1,802	Beef, pkgs.	114
Cotton-s'd Meal, bbls.	39	Butter, pkgs.	1,866
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	19	Cut-meats, pkgs.	187
Dried Fruit, pks.	5	Cheese, pkgs.	499
Eggs, bbls.	1,377	Lard, pkgs.	47
Flour, bbls.	16,664	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,991
Wheat, bushels	26,800	Oil, Lard, bbls.	50
Corn, bushels	27,200	Resin, bbls.	28
Oats, bushels	15,375	Rice, pkgs.	282
Meal, bbls.	1,770	Starch, pkgs.	2,350
Meal, bags	448	Sumac, bags	28
Beans, bbls.	44	Tea, hf. ch.	10
Hemp, bales	10	Tobacco, hhds.	734
Hops, bales	298	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,107
Hides, bdls.	57	Whisky, bbls.	510
Leather, sides	10,822	Wool, bales	33

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Manhattan*, for Liverpool—98 boxes Shoulders, 61 hhds. Tobacco, 43 cases Tobacco, 50 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 484 tcs. Beef, 238 boxes Bacon, 250 tcs. Lard, 1,311 bales Cotton, 386 boxes Cheese, 121 bales Leather, 369 bbls. Pork, 17 bbls. Bees-wax, 20,464 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Prince Patrick*, for Liverpool—250 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 125 hhds. Tallow, 1,103 bales Cotton, 33 pks. Lamps, 28,396 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *J. Worster*, for Bristol—13,116 bushels Corn, 100 cases Lard, 109 boxes Bacon, 1,340 bales Oil-cake, 226 bags Oil-cake, 207 sacks Cotton-seed Cake, 10 hhds. Tallow, 62 pks. Tobacco, 140 pks. Reapers, 26 pks. Blue Wash, 500 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *B. Rod*, for Aarhaus—1,774 bbls. Petroleum.

By the brig *Trionfo*, for Odessa—8,800 cases Refined Petroleum, 223 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Have been scarce and quiet, including Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 158 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been firm in price, but without movement of importance from first hands. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16¼c.; Rio, 10c.@13¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¼c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15¼c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13¼c.@16¼c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a moderate call for prompt delivery at former rates; sales, 2,336 bales, including 1,776 bales to shippers, 305 bales to spinners, 155 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a fairly active movement has been reported at unchanged prices; sales, 17,800 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for May, 200 bales at 14¾c., 3,700 bales at 14¼c.; June, 100 bales at 14⅝c., 1,400 bales at 14¾c.; July, 1,400 bales at 14¾c.; 1,200 bales at 14¾c.; August, 100 bales at 14¾c.; 200 bales August and 200 bales September at 14¾c. together; September, 500 bales at 14¾c.; 100 bales free on board at Savannah, on private terms. Exchanged—800 bales May for 800 bales June, even. And today, for May, 200 bales at 14 7-16c., 2,600 bales at 14¾c.; 100 bales each, May, June and July, at 14¾c. together; June, 200 bales at 14 7-16c., 150 bales at 14 15-32c., 200 bales at 14 9-16c., 2,100 bales at 14¾c.; 100 bales each, June and July, at 14¾c., together; July, 500 bales at 14¾c., 500 bales at 14¾; August, 500 bales at 14¾c.; September, 200 bales at 14¾c.; 200 bales, all 1871, at 14¾c., seller's option. Exchanged—100 bales May for 100 bales June, even. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 14.40c.; June, 14.39c.; July, 14.50c.; August, 14.65c.; September, 14.75c. The receipts at this port today were 1,802 bales, including 827 bales from Savannah, 330 bales from Charleston, 25 bales from Norfolk, 170 bales from Philadelphia, 390 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	11	11¼
Good Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13¾	13¾
Low Middling	14¼	14¼	14¾	14¾
Middling	15¼	15¼	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	16¼	16¼	16¾	16¾

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts this week	16,008
Receipts last week	17,788
Receipts the preceding week	21,375
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	925,740
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,248
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	2,414
Exports since Sept. 1	567,222
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	88,500

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	—1868-69.— Receipts.	Exports.	—1869-70.— Receipts.	Exports.	—1870-71.— Receipts.	Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,883	1,375	11,206	1,253	10,781	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,333	17,648	3,044
Sept. 25	20,311	4,702	48,311	4,979	38,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,700	8,874	54,628	9,813	51,105	7,557
Oct. 9	44,066	16,846	59,320	25,506	68,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916	78,034	29,464
Oct. 23	57,008	14,597	77,383	35,953	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,209	83,264	40,490
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	85,289	55,989	107,920	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858	134,203	80,532
Nov. 20	72,648	8,233	70,036	46,800	125,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,340	85,239	69,727	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	90,767	73,679	138,576	72,641
Dec. 11	86,744	47,573	98,489	62,950	151,276	102,530
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	116,010	62,040	157,078	102,279
Dec. 25	79,898	42,276	113,819	69,394	130,365	97,558
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927	128,675	77,108
Jan. 8	74,765	41,860	101,630	47,417	137,958	89,912
Jan. 15	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,331	132,102	98,062
Jan. 22	80,783	33,109	95,399	50,625	144,501	121,593
Jan. 29	85,909	22,730	109,208	55,915	150,890	105,823
Feb. 5	64,858	21,378	108,737	58,559	155,113	78,406
Feb. 12	66,799	39,985	97,588	77,658	162,168	89,553
Feb. 19	73,482	60,420	94,624	62,768	140,558	78,114
Feb. 26	55,009	58,053	80,747	71,507	138,741	132,703
March 4	41,668	18,293	74,630	56,891	131,419	147,767
March 11	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,577	138,283	119,303
March 18	32,272	14,108	43,657	91,281	102,641	100,838
March 25	32,314	29,884	59,081	76,107	62,005	98,414
April 1	33,219	56,841	51,474	69,305	73,371	105,214
April 8	31,751	45,473	43,642	70,446	70,794	102,182
April 15	28,011	44,684	42,760	53,580	62,292	82,417
April 22	27,180	70,528	40,029	56,646	62,893	73,882
April 29	23,440	31,632	51,348	34,159	57,012	84,482
May 6	21,050	13,121	57,686	37,705	51,540	74,223

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	18,986	156,923	16,640	17,863
Mobile	3,229	35,747	7,718	350
Galveston	7,344	58,558	2,616	....
Florida	81	....	....	....
Savannah	6,336	41,128	3,548	5,112
Charleston	3,150	19,210	....	750
New-York	9,557	88,354	15,458	4,090
Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore	2,837	54,062	28	50
Total this week	51,540	453,982	46,008	28,215
Previously reported	3,570,256		2,016,313	599,866
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,621,796	453,982	2,062,321	628,081
Same time last year	2,597,684	334,165	1,209,502	606,353

Stock in the Interior Towns, May 5.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	17,430	16,024
Columbus, Ga.	5,635	9,200
Macon, Ga.	4,460	9,365
Selma, Ala.	2,384	4,813
Montgomery, Ala.	5,214	6,870
Memphis, Tenn.	19,000	17,107
Nashville, Tenn.	4,498	6,215
Total	58,621	69,594

Statistical Position.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	994,000	539,990	361,740
Afloat from India	100,000	94,000	329,000
Afloat from America	230,000	180,000	196,000
Stock in London	85,400	40,050	84,100
Afloat for London	70,000	32,000	59,000
Stock in Havre	30,200	74,150	39,500
Afloat for Havre	17,540	66,768	52,191
Stock in Bremen	28,895	14,307	5,093
Afloat for Bremen	71,066	12,251	11,346
Stock in U. S. ports	453,982	334,165	234,021
Stock in the interior towns	58,621	69,594	42,830
Total	2,139,704	1,457,773	1,414,821
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	.....	681,931	.....
Excess compared with 1869	.....	.....	714,883
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	80,000	40,000	60,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	7 9-16d.	11 3-16d.	12d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	15¾c.	23¾c.	29¼c.
Price of Gold	111¼	114¼	136¼

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870. Bales.	1871. Bales.
Stock Aug. 31	10,911	75,949
Received since	2,597,684	3,621,796
Total	2,608,595	3,697,745
Exported	1,815,855	2,690,402
Present stock	334,165	453,982
Balance to spinners	458,575	553,361

The receipts this week have been 51,540 bales, against 57,686 bales the corresponding week last year, and the foreign exports 74,223 bales, against 37,705 bales in 1870.

Bombay Shipments. By Special Telegram from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	—1871— Great Britain. Bales.	Continent. Bales.	—1870— Great Britain. Bales.	Continent. Bales.
Exports, Jan. 1 to March 31, inclusive	150,000	63,000	124,698	59,431
Exports for April	109,000	74,000	112,732	41,196
Total	259,000	137,000	237,430	100,627
Excess to Great Britain				21,570
Excess to Continent				36,373

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and quoted weak in price since our last. The export demand has been limited, and has been mainly for shipping Extra, available at $5 25@$6 35 delivered, on which basis about 3,000 bbls. have been disposed of. The home trade has been wholly in a light jobbing way, within our revised range. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., all told, including ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 55@$5 95; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 40; very good to fancy, $6 40@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 10@$6 40; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 15@$6 40 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 60@$5 35
Sour Flour	5 35@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 55@ 5 95
Extra State	6 10@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 15@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 40@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 40
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 40@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 35@ 8 75

Southern Flour has been quoted steady, but has been inactive; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 75 for poor to good, and $6 75@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $4 20@$6 10 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Corn-meal has been in request and quoted steady at $3 25@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 65@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 15@$4 20 for Caloric, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 60@ 6 75
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 75@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@ 6 10
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@ 4 30
Corn-meal, puncheon	20 50@ ....

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been depressed, and prices have quoted off 1c.@2c. a bushel, under a more liberal offering, and a restricted export inquiry. The export movement has been checked by the advance in ocean freights, and reduced supply of room available by steam and sail, particularly by steam. There has been very little call from millers. The business has been mainly in new crop Spring, at from $1 54@$1 57, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 54 for Prime No. 2, in store, and $1 55 for Prime No. 1, in store, mostly the latter, closing about steady on this basis. In old and Mixed old and new Spring, the dealings have been light, at irregular figures. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been in some request at from $1 52@$1 57, chiefly at $1 53@$1 56 for old and new Amber, for shipment. White Wheat has been neglected. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,000 bushels, in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 60@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 52@$1 57; No. 1 Spring at $1 57 in store; No. 2 do. $1 54@$1 57, closing at $1 54 in store, and about $1 55 for do. afloat. Old and Mixed Spring at $1 40@$1 48; White Genesee at $1 70@$1 90; Red and Amber State at $1 52@$1 57 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request, opening more firmly, but closing lower, and quite heavily. The rise in freights was against free export purchases. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 79c.@82c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 80c. for good samples; 81¼c.@82½c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 80c.@82c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in limited demand and irregular in price, within the range of 90c.@$1 12½ for Old and New Western, and $1 12@$1 22½ for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry, mostly for the better qualities, within the range of 95c.@$1 13 for poor ordinary to choice Canada West, 70c. for poor Western, 70c.@95c. for State; sales have been reported of 12,500 bushels. Barley-malt has been inactive at unaltered figures: we quote from 95c.@$1 25 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1@$1 10 for Western; $1 35@$1 50 for fancy City, the latter rate with short credit; 85c.@$1 05 for State; sales, 2,400 bushels. Oats have been in more request, chiefly for trade purposes, at firmer prices. The main business has been in mixed Western, in store, at from 65c.@67c., the latter rate for choice Ohio, from cars and delivered, at from 67c.@69½c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at 65c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c.@67c. for fair ordinary to choice Mixed Western in store; 67c.@69c. for State; 67c.@69½c. for White Ohio, from store, track and delivered, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 49,000 bushels Wheat and 16,000 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 500 bbls. Flour and 13,116 bushels Wheat for Bristol. The week's export clearances for European ports include 7,913 bbls. Flour, 294,524 bushels Wheat, and 113,297 bushels Corn.

HEMP—Has been dull at former rates. Sales, 50 bales Jute Butts at 4¼c., currency, 60 days' credit, and 400 bales do. to arrive, at 4c., currency, ₱ lb.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in slack request at $1 10@$1 15, chiefly at $1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet since our last, at from 70c.@$1 55 for the range of qualities, short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 32,777 Hides; sales, 71,975 Hides and 140 bales do.; the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10@12 lbs., 27¼c., gold, selected; 900 Dry Entre Rios, 22 lbs., private terms; 7,500 Dry Corrientes, 21¼ lbs., 24c., gold, selected; 3,200 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 24c., gold, selected; 1,000 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 23c., gold, selected; 2,500 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 20 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 2,500 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., 19c.@19¼c., gold, as they run; 850 Dry Sisal, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,050 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Campeachy, 20 lbs., private terms; 625 Dry Rio Hache, 17 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., private terms; 5,500 Dry Zanzibar, to arrive, 10 lbs., 16¼c., gold, as they run; 5,000 Dry Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., part at 21c., gold, as they run; 6,500 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 lbs., on private terms; 23,000 Dry Texas, 22@25 lbs., 18¼c.@19¼c., currency, as they run; 4,000 Dry Texas Kips, 10@12 lbs., 17c.@18c., currency, as they run; 400 Salted Matamoras, 29 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Salted Uruguay Ox and Cow, 62@65 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 11c., currency, selected; 140 bales Calcutta Cow, part to arrive, 8½ lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand is 193,850 Hides and 1,885 bales, (same time last year 135,100 Hides and 30 bales,) as follows: 84,200 Dry Buenos Ayres; 25,200 Dry Montevideo; 26,000 Dry Rio Grande; 7,800 Dry Central American; 7,200 Dry Minas; 2,800 Dry Orinoco; 2,700 Dry Porto Cabello, &c.; 500 Dry Maracaibo; 450 Dry and Salted Para; 12,000 Dry and Salted Mexican; 12,500 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern; 11,400 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow; 1,635 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 200 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been quoted about steady, but trade has been very slow, within the range of from 6c.@12c. for the range of grades of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 298 bales; exports, [illegible] bales.

LEATHER—Of the week's movements in Leather, Messrs. HULL & Co. remark: "There is little or no change to note in the market for Hemlock Sole, though, during the latter part of the week, a number of Eastern buyers have been in the Swamp, operating cautiously, however. The bulk of the business is done on orders. Prices continue to favor buyers, and show a greater range than usual. Prime stock selling readily at our quotations, while for inferior grades prices are nominal. Receipts from the tanneries are large, and the stock is accumulating. Union Crop is in good request at unchanged prices. Rough Leather continues dull."

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, but steady: 110 bbls. New-Orleans have been sold at 62c.@65c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 40c.@62c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet, but steady, on the basis of $2 35@$2 40 for Strained; sales, 250 bbls. Pale at $4 75@$5 87½ ₱ 280 lbs.; exports, 223 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been dull and irregular, within a range of from 57c.@60c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of only 25 bbls. at the latter rate. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 57c.@60c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 35@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 40@$2 75; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Linseed rules firm at the recent rise in the price, with further sales reported of 20,000 gallons, May and June delivery, at Boston, at 88c. ₱ gallon. Quotations from crusher's hands here, 94c.@95c., in casks and barrels, ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PETROLEUM—The feature of the day's business has been the unusual activity and buoyancy in Refined in the local market. The demand has been largely from export buyers, who have been operating with more confidence. There has likewise been considerable speculative inquiry. The offerings have been less urgent and prices have been quoted decidedly stronger, closing quite firmly on the basis of about 24c. for Standard White, May delivery; 24½c. for do. June; 25c. for do., July, and 25¼c. for do. August. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 42,000 bbls. Standard White, here, including 8,500 bbls., May delivery, at 23¾c.@24c.; 24,500 bbls. June, nearly all first half of the month, at 24¼c.; 1,000 bbls., first half of July, at 24¾c.; 4,000 bbls., last half of July, at 25c.; and 6,000 bbls., June, July and August, at 24½c., 25c. and 25¼c., respectively, ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, business in Refined has been on a moderate scale, with increased firmness noted in values, the current quotations for Standard White there having been 23¾c. for May, and 24¼c. for June. Sales were reported of 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for May, at 23½c.@23¾c., chiefly at the latter rate, and 3,000 bbls. do., June, at 24¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts there were 2,014 bbls. The export clearances hence of Refined have been 1,774 bbls. for Aarhaus, and 8,800 cases for Odessa. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in better request at from 27c.@27¼c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 3,500 cases on private terms. Naphtha continues inactive at 8c.@8¼c., in shipping order, ₱ gallon.....Crude Petroleum, in bulk has been quoted rather firmer at 13¼c.@13½c. for prompt and May deliveries, with a moderate inquiry noted, and sales reported of 800 bbls., early delivery, at 13¼c., ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been in moderate request in the local market at about 17¼c.@17½c., with holders asking 18c., ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, shipping Crude was quoted at 17c. ₱ gallon, without activity. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 500 bbls. for the day. At the Creek there has been renewed speculative activity in Crude in bulk, and the market has been quoted stronger, though irregular, on the basis of $4 25@$4 35 Lower Road, and $4 15@$4 20 Upper Road deliveries, ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate demand, in a jobbing way, at a shade steadier prices. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at $17 12½@$17 25, chiefly at $17 25, for New Western Mess; $17 for City do.; $14 50@$15 for New Prime and Extra Prime; $15 50@$15 75 for Prime Mess, in lots, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a rather better demand has been noted for New Western Mess on the basis of $17 25, seller May, and $17 50@$17 60, seller June; sales, 1,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been inactive, within the range of 7½c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue in moderate demand at 11c.@13c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¼c. for Shoulders; also 14¼c.@15c. for bagged Hams, ₱ lb.; sales 135 pks. Bacon has been in request at 9c. for Western and City Long Clear, 9¼c.@9½c. for Western and City Short Clear, 9c. for Short Rib, and 8¼c. for Cumberland; sales, 450 pks., mostly for export. Lard has been in limited request at essentially unchanged prices. The offerings have been on a restricted scale for prompt delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery, at 10¾c.@11¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 11¼c.@11⅜c. for new Western Steam, and 11c.@11¼c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been made of 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, including seller May, seller June at 11¼c., and seller September at 12c., ₱ lb. Beef has been in moderate request and quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 190 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been inactive within the range of from $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $28@$31 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $27@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales 60 bbls. New crop Butter continues in quite moderate request at yielding prices. We quote: New Crop State, fair to prime, 25c.@35c., and very inferior to fair, 12c.@25c., and New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 28c.@30c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter continues very dull at from 10c.@25c. ₱ lb. The day's receipts were 1,366 pks. Cheese has been quiet and heavy at from 10c.@15c. for fair to fancy Factory; 13c.@15c. for fair to Extra State Farm Dairy; 8c.@14c. for Western; the day's receipts have been 499 boxes.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, 4,000 bags have been sold, to arrive, on private terms. Market firm. Nothing really new in Grass-seeds.

SKINS—Of Deer, sales have been confined to 5,000 lbs. Texas, on private terms. Receipts have been 75 bales Central American, 10 bales Mexican, 17 bales Porto Cabello, and 5 bales Sisal. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, 37c.@38c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@38c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have been purchased to the extent of only 200 bales Curacoa, 100 bales Mexican, and 50 bales Cape, on private terms. Receipts, 50 bales Mexican via New-Orleans, 41 bales from Calcutta, 8 bales from Maracaibo, and 5 bales from Buenos Ayres. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 52¼c.; Matamoras, 52¼c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52¼c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 52c.@53c.; Cape, 35c.@38c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 40c., currency; Patna, each, 39c., currency.

SUGARS—There has been a moderate movement reported in Raw, since our last, at very firm prices. Offerings light. Sales, 637 hhds. at 9¼c. for prime Refining Cuba, and 10c.@10¼c. for Porto Rico, Grocery stock; also, 70 hhds. Melado at 7¼c. ₱ lb. We now quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9½c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico Refining grades ranging from 9¼c.@10c., and Grocery from 9¾c.@10¾c. No. 12 Box Sugar is quoted 10¼c. Refined have been stronger in price, and in lively request, ranging from 11c.@14c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quiet, but firm. Sales have been reported of 75,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8¾c.@9c. for common to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for prime; also 16,500 lbs. Stearine at 11¾c.@12c.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet, but steady, with sales reported of only small lots at 91c. for iron-bound pks. ₱ gallon; receipts, 510 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been fairly active in the line of Petroleum charters; with, however, considerable irregularity in rates, the advantage having been generally in favor of shippers. The demand has been mainly for vessels from Continental ports. There has been a moderate movement in the way of berth freights, chiefly in Grain, Flour, Cotton, and Resin, for British ports, with a further advance noted in rates on grain by steam, and a comparatively firm market for other kinds of cargo. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include 800 bales Cotton [illegible] and steam, ₱ lb.; 30,000 bushels Wheat [illegible] steam at 8d.@8½d., closing with 8½d. [illegible] 9d. asked, ₱ bushel; 1,700 hhds. [illegible] private terms; also, a British bark [illegible] ter, with general cargo, on private [illegible] don, 4,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. [illegible] 7¼d. reported bid, and 8d. asked. [illegible] and with 15,000 bushels Wheat [illegible] been taken on private terms; also [illegible] tons register, placed on the berth for [illegible] Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at [illegible] bushels Wheat or Corn at 7d.@7½d. [illegible] ter rate, ₱ bushel, and 2,000 bbls. [illegible] terms. For Continental ports, [illegible] of 666 tons register, with about 4,500 [illegible] at 4s. 1½d., 4s. 3d. and 4s. 4½d., acco[rding] [illegible] of lay days allowed; a British [illegible] register, with about 4,100 bbls. do. [illegible] with 3,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, [illegible] or 4s. 9d., according to number of [illegible] an American ship, (now at New-Orl[eans]) [illegible] 7,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, [illegible] For Stettin, a British bark, of 370 [illegible] about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. [illegible] brig, with about 1,700 bbls. do., from [illegible] 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Constantinople, a [illegible] 370 tons register, with equal to 10,000 [illegible] at 30c., gold, ₱ case. For Bahia and [illegible] German brig, of 255 tons register, with [illegible] at equal to 50c., gold, ₱ bbl.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, May 6—Evening.—FLOUR in good demand, and market steady; sales, 2,600 bbls., at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, [illegible] do., $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 48, and 3,200 bushels Amber Michigan at [illegible]. CORN dull; sales, 1,000 bushels at 72c. [illegible] at 61c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and [illegible]. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted; $1 50 for [illegible] cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $23@[illegible]; Middlings, $30@$32, ₱ ton. [illegible] CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Wheat, 7¼c., [illegible] New-York. Lumber $3 to the [illegible] New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, 58c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 44c. [illegible] By lake, 21,000 bushels Corn, 194,000 [illegible] SHIPMENTS—By canal, 7,600 bushels Wheat, [illegible] els Corn, 4,300 bushels Barley, 552,000 [illegible] Grain in store this morning, 352,000 bushels [illegible] 6,700 bushels Corn, 14,500 bushels Oats, [illegible] Barley, 22,000 bushels Rye, 6,100 bushels [illegible]

BALTIMORE, May 6.—COTTON—Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 50 bales; gross, [illegible]; exports, coastwise, 22 bales; sales, 450 bales; [illegible] bales. FLOUR dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $5 62½@$6; do. Extra, $6 37½@[illegible]; do. Family, $7 25@$8; City Mills Superfine, [illegible]; do. Family, $9@$11; Western Superfine, $5 [illegible]; do. Extra, $6 50@$6 87½; do. Family, $7 [illegible] $8 50. WHEAT firm and quiet; Choice White, [illegible]; Fair to Prime, $1 50@$1 75; Prime to Choice Red, $1 70@$1 80; Fair to Good, $1 50@$1 60; [illegible] $1 50@$1 65; Ohio and Indiana, $1 50@$1 [illegible]. CORN—White Southern, 75c.; Yellow do. dull at 75c.; Mixed Western, 70c.@72c. OATS dull at 60c.@65c. RYE firm at $1 [illegible]. Mess PORK quiet at $18 50@$19. BACON [illegible] and unchanged. LARD quiet at 12c. [illegible] changed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—COTTON—Less doing; Middling Upland, 15c.@15¼c.; do. Orleans, [illegible]. Quercitron BARK steady; No. 1, $30. FLOUR without decided change; Superfine, $5 25@[illegible]; Extra, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, $6 75@$7 25; Pennsylvania do., [illegible]; Indiana and Ohio, $7@$7 50; Fancy, [illegible]. WHEAT dull; Indiana Red, $1 57@$1 60; Amber, [illegible]@$1 67. RYE held at $1 30. CORN less active and lower; Yellow, 78c.; Mixed Western, 72c. OATS dull at 62½c.@64c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14¼c.@[illegible]; Laguayra, 15¼c., gold. SUGAR in good demand; good Refining Cuba, 9c.@9¼c. MOLASSES active; two cargoes Cuba Muscovado at 41c. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, [illegible]; Refined, 23¼c.@23¾c. WHISKY firm; Western, 93c.; Wood, 92c.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 6.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 14¾c.@14¾c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; gross, 1,764 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,170 bales; to Havre, 2,341 bales; Queenstown, [illegible] bales; to Hamburg, 2,806 bales; coastwise, [illegible]; sales, 3,400 bales; stock, 156,787 bales. FLOUR [illegible] Superfine, $5 15; Treble Extra, $7. CORN in fair demand; White, 72c.@73c. OATS in good supply [illegible] demand; Ohio River, 62c.; Galena, 65c. PORK [illegible] $18 50. BACON dull; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.; HAMS, 14c.@14¼c. SUGAR firmer; Common, 7¼c.@8c.; Prime, 10c.@10¼c.; Choice, 10¾c.@10¾c. MOLASSES, WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged. CORN-MEAL scarce and in demand at $3 60. Bank STERLING, 22¾. Sight EXCHANGE on New-York, ¾ premium. GOLD, 111¼.

CHICAGO, May 6.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 25@$1 27. CORN dull; No. 2 Mixed, 54c.@54¼c. OATS dull; No. 2 at 48c.@48½c. RYE firmer; No. 2 at 89c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 at [illegible]. HIGHWINES dull at 87½c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK closed at $17 12½. LARD quiet at 10¾c. Dry MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 5¾c.@6c.; Short Rib [illegible] 8¾c. Live HOGS active at $4 90@$5 25. Beef Cattle dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 145,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Hogs. Freights to Buffalo dull.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR higher for low grades; Superfine Winter, $5 50@$5 75; Extra Winter, $6; Double Extra, $6 [illegible] $6 40. WHEAT—Spring easier; Soft Iowa, [illegible]; Winter quiet; low prime to strictly prime Red, [illegible] $1 60. CORN firm; Mixed, on the track, 42c.; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 53c. OATS firm at 53c.; Mixed, on the track. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring [illegible]. WHISKY and RYE—No sales. TOBACCO firm. [illegible] and BAGGING unchanged. Mess PORK firmer at [illegible]. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, [illegible] 10c. LARD unchanged. Live HOGS, [illegible]. [illegible] steady at $3 50@$6 25. RECEIPTS—2,300 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, May 6.—RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat, 74,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—Canal, none. FREIGHTS nominal. Rail SHIPMENTS—30,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; holders firm; nominally at $1 35@$1 38 for No. 1 Spring. CORN quiet; sales, 3,000 bushels Yellow Western, in lots, at 63c.; 3,000 bushels do. at 61c. OATS dull; sales, 8,000 bushels Western at 55c.@57c. RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS and PEAS inactive and nominally unchanged. Mess PORK dull at $18@$18 50. LARD, 11¼c. HIGHWINES nominally 91c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6.—TOBACCO active; sales, 166 hhds.; Lugs, $4 75@$8; low to fine Leaf, $8 [illegible] $23. COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¾c. FLOUR—Better inquiry; plain and choice Extra Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT firm and scarce; choice, $1 40@$1 50. CORN firm; shelled and sacked, 68c. OATS, in bulk, 62¼c. RYE firm; $1 05@$1 10. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK held at $18. Bulk MEATS loose; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. BACON—Packed Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15c.; plain, 14c. LARD—Prime Leaf, in tcs., 11c.; kegs, 12¼c. WHISKY steady, 88c.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 6.—COTTON excited and higher; Middling, 14c.@14¼c. FLOUR steady; Family, $6 25@$6 30. WHEAT scarce, $1 40. CORN in good demand and full prices, 57c. BARLEY firm; choice Fall, $1 15. RYE—Speculative demand, and prices higher, [illegible]@45c. OATS quiet and unchanged; No. 2 [illegible]. PORK quiet and weak; $17¼ asked, $17@$17¼ offered. LARD dull and nominal, 11c. Bulk MEATS in good demand; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.@8½c. BACON in good demand; sales, 450 hhds., chiefly sides; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 9c.@9¼c. TOBACCO in good demand and full prices. WHISKY quiet and weak, 88c.

TOLEDO, May 6.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 49¼@$1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 39@$1 40; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 41¼; No. 2 do., $1 37¼. CORN a shade better; High Mixed, 60c.; Low do., 59c.; Yellow, 61c.; Michigan, 59¼c. OATS a shade better, 56¼c.; Michigan, 56c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—FLOUR heavy. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 29¼; No. 2 do., $1 18¼. OATS quiet; No. 2 50¼c. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, 60c. RYE—No. 1, 87c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, May 6.—WHEAT steady, milling demand, small sales; Extra Diehl at $1 90. RYE dull and nominal. CORN dull and easier; sales one car Western Mixed at 78c. BARLEY, nothing doing. OATS easier with fair demand; sales, three cars White Western at 68c.@69c.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—COTTON quiet; receipts, 905 bales; shipments, 1,400 bales. FLOUR firm at $5 25@$7 75. CORN dull and nominal at 70c. OATS firm and scarce. LARD quiet and unchanged. BACON dull and unchanged. Business generally suspended on account of Commemoration services.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 6.—WHEAT heavy and nominally lower; No. 1 Red offered at $1 40 without buyers. CORN held at 64c. for High Mixed. OATS steady; No. 1 State, 55c. PETROLEUM quiet at $4 90; Refined firm, held at 21¼c.@22c.

SAVANNAH, May 6.—COTTON in good demand, and prices advanced; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 546 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,800 bales; coastwise, 150 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 37,343 bales.

NORFOLK, May 6.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 229 bales; exports—coastwise, 301 bales; sales, 30 bales; stock, 2,187 bales.

GALVESTON, May 6.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 1,272 bales; exports to the Continent, 729 bales; coastwise, 1,092 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

BOSTON, May 6.—COTTON steady; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; net receipts, 280 bales; gross, 490 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 12,560 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 6.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 651 bales; exports, coastwise, 183 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 20,365 bales.

MOBILE, May 6.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 204 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,253 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 33,868 bales.

WILMINGTON, May 6.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¼c.; net receipts, 53 bales; exports—coastwise, 14 bales; sales, 40 bales; stock, 2,378 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 6.—COTTON quiet but firm, at 13¾c. for Liverpool Middling; sales 225 bales, and receipts 200 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 6.—SPIRITS unsteady at 44¼c. RESIN steady at $1 75 for Strained and $6 25 for Window Glass. TAR, $1 55.

DETROIT, May 6.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 White, $1 45; Amber, $1 33. CORN, 63c. OATS, 54c.@54¼c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 6—3 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money, and 93¼@93¾ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90¾; 1865, old, 90¼; 1867, 92½; Ten-forties, 89¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.@7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.@7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

11½ A. M.—PROVISIONS—Bacon, 37s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 7¼d.@7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.@7⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay, since the last report to the 5th inst., have been 40,000 bales. Sales of Cotton on ship named, at Charleston or Savannah, at 7⅝d., for Middling. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 38s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 16¼d.@16½d. BACON—Short-rib Middles, 41s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, May 6—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93¼ for both money and the account. American Securities opened quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90¾; 1865, old, 90¼; 1867, 92¼; Ten-forties, 89¼.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
11th-st., corner Irving-place.
RIGOLETTO, (Italian Opera)—Leading characters by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mme. DeGebele, Messrs. Villani, Orlandini and Bacalli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. and 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Moilenhauer and Miss Pateman.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
USED UP and THE CRITIC.—Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Davidge, Miss Clara Morris, and Miss Linda Deits.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RANDALL'S THUMB. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Marlowe, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Prior.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
PLUCK. Leading characters by Mr. George Clarke, Mrs. Boniface and Miss Ione Burke.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LOHENGRIN, (German Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Lichtmay, Mme. Krebs and Herr Habelmann.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
LECTURE ON DELSARTE'S ART OF DRAMATIC EXPRESSION. By James S. Mackaye.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &C.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A heavy cannonade was kept up on Saturday night and Sunday morning by the Versaillists upon the defenses of Paris, and fresh batteries are to be opened today. The trench operations of the Government are steadily advancing. The Commune claims to have repulsed a reconnoissance before Montrouge, and some other successes. They are barricading the Avenue of the Grand Army. The Assembly declares it would be treason to France to permit the proposed Congress of Municipal Councils at Bordeaux to meet. The Commune has ordered the restoration of pawn pledges under the value of five francs. They have also ordered the release of the commandant of Fort Vincennes, who was arrested on suspicion of disloyalty. The commandant of Fort Issy has been dismissed for insubordination. The German commander, Gen. VON DER TANN, has protested against an increase in the garrison of Fort Vincennes. The Prussians still intercept provisions intended for Paris. The Versailles troops carried by assault a small redan. The work was, however, evacuated by the Versaillists....The prohibition to celebrate in Rome the anniversary of the defeat of the French troops by the Republicans in 1849 was due to the fear of disturbance.

GENERAL.

Mexican advices to the 30th ult. state that the Tehuantepec Canal route is practicable. The telegraph is rapidly approaching completion. A revolution in Sinaloa has been suppressed. A Protestant church has been dedicated in the City of Mexico. The political news is unsatisfactory. A division in the ranks of the Fusionists is looked for, else JUAREZ cannot be reelected, and if he is, a revolution is unavoidable. The State of San Luis Potosi is suffering a revolution, and the Treasury is bankrupt. Several Ministers resigned.

Advices from Winnipeg state that the Lieutenant-Governor is sending persons around the boundaries to parley with the Indians, and assure them that a treaty will be made for their lands when needed. Parliament is busy regulating the Police force, and making many changes for the better. The Government will bring down their Homestead bill, which will be of the most liberal kind. The Spring is backward and cold, and influenza is prevalent to an extraordinary degree.

The denunciations of the administration of the Haytian Treasury have caused the resignation of the whole Cabinet. Even the President threatens to resign. No charges of fraud have been made. The excitement was very great. There is no expectation of a revolution. The new Ministry will be: RAMON, Minister of Finance; ULADION, Justice; Gen. CONVIN, War; CARRIE, Interior.

The steamer *Carrie*, from Augusta to Savannah, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. The crew and passengers were saved.

The Cincinnati Astronomical Society propose to sell their property in aid of the Cincinnati University and enter that institution as a department.

An excursion train on the Little Rock railroad, near Madison, Tenn., was on Friday thrown off a trestle and narrowly escaped a plunge into ten feet of water. None of the passengers were injured, though they passed the night surrounded by water. A broken rail caused the accident.

On Friday last an accident occurred at Sing Sing Prison which imperiled the lives of eighty-six convicts. The men were marching to dinner, and when they were crossing the gallery it gave way, precipitating several of the men to the pavement, forty feet beneath. The others dropped to the gallery below, sustaining severe injuries. A scene of wild excitement ensued, and numerous attempts to escape were made by the prisoners. The prison officials acted promptly and coolly, and extricated the victims from the *débris*. The cause of the accident was the breaking of an iron brace which supported the gallery. It is feared that two of the men are fatally injured.

Col. BACON, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. SHERMAN, has reported for duty at the Fortress Monroe Artillery School. He came at his own request, and will remain a year and graduate with the class of 1872.

The President has taken steps to protect the citizens of South Carolina from further Kuklux outrages and to enforce the existing laws. Some days ago orders were given through the War Department to send a strong body of cavalry, a detachment of infantry and several pieces of artillery to Charleston and Columbia, for use in any counties where the civil authorities are powerless to give protection.

The Olympic Base-ball Club, of Washington, will leave that city on Wednesday next for a tour through the Eastern and Western States. They will play the Boston Club on the 24th inst.

The population of California is 560,223, including 49,311 Chinese and 6,895 Indians.

Gov. GEARY delivered an address at Harrisburg on Saturday, mainly denunciatory of the railroad companies, and laudatory of the resistance of the miners.

Owing to the condition of the crops the California grain market has considerably weakened.

The President has appointed Judge OTTO, late Assistant Secretary of the Interior, a member of the United States and Spanish Mixed Commission, for the settlement of claims of American citizens in the Island of Cuba.

A notorious stage robber named MCKAY is undergoing trial at Provo, Utah Territory.

A Savannah, Ga., dispatch says the steamboat *Maggie* was sunk in the Savannah River by running on an obstruction.

The Massachusetts State Police investigation has been brought to a close, and the matter now rests with the Legislature. The hearing lasted twenty-seven days.

The arrivals of foreign dry goods at this port during the last month were very large, the total value exceeding $11,000,000, against less than $8,000,000 for the corresponding date of last year.

The Pretense of Economy.

The subsidized journals of our worthy rulers have been trying hard for the past week to make a little capital for their owners over a circular, or notification, said to have been issued by Controller CONNOLLY to the various Departments of the City Government, calling upon them to retrench expenses, and to observe the most rigid economy in making up their estimates for the coming year. It must astonish even "Slippery DICK" himself to find what an honest and economical public functionary he has become since he, in conjunction with Mayor HALL, was invested with the power to select "nine daily and nine weekly newspapers" to publish the corporation advertisements.

But before these daily and weekly stipendiaries proceed any further to eulogize their employers, would it not be as well for them to inquire how the account stands at present, and who has the power to retrench expenses? How is the public to know, six months hence, whether the expenses of the City Government have been reduced unless it is permitted to know what they now are? If the Controller had any real desire to curtail expenses, and was content to let the Ring to which he belongs get credit for what they actually did rather than for what they promised to do, he would present his plan in such a shape that the public could see precisely where the economy, if any, came in. He would have accompanied his circular to the heads of Departments with a statement of the expenses of each Department as now conducted, and suggested where retrenchment might properly be applied. In a word, he would let the public see, what no man has been permitted to see for the last three years, the pay-roll of the City on file in the Controller's office. The people are as competent to tell where their money is being uselessly squandered as Controller CONNOLLY; and surely, when they are asked to give him credit for saving it for them in the future, they have a right to know how it has been spent in the past. Otherwise they could never tell whether he fulfilled his promises or not. If Mr. CONNOLLY is really anxious to economize, and will publish that pay-roll, we will engage to point out to him and to the public where he can save the City two million dollars a year without any detriment, but with positive advantage to the public service. He knows perfectly well where and how this can be done, and he and his confederates in the Ring oligarchy have full power to do it.

The Two per Cent. Tax bill authorizes them to "apportion" to each Department just what sum they please and no more; and the amended charter gives them full power to "regulate all salaries of officers and employes of the City Government." Why, then, this sounding manifesto to the heads of Departments to "take in sail and reduce expenses?" Why, except to throw dust in the eyes of the public, and hold out a pretense of economy and retrenchment which there is no design to carry out? Under the authority given the Ring to "regulate salaries," they could reduce the expenses of the City and County Government more than two millions of dollars per annum, and still leave a larger number of officials and employes in each Department than are required to do similar work in any city in the United States, and with larger salaries than are paid in any other city. If the people could get a sight of the pay-roll in CONNOLLY's office, they would be amazed at the enormous salaries that are paid to all grades of our City officials, and still more amazed at the number of persons, both in and out of the City, who hold sinecure berths, and draw large salaries regularly from the Controller's office, without rendering any service to the City whatever. Everywhere else, except in the City of New-York, the people are allowed to know who are their servants, how many there are of them, and what pay they get; but here—to our disgrace be it said—we have permitted the financial head of the City to defiantly withhold for nearly three years all information of this kind from the public, and to manipulate our money-bags and issue our bonds *ad libitum* in the private interest of a Ring of unscrupulous politicians.

But to return to the "retrenchment" scheme. Economy, like charity, should begin at home; and, if Mr. CONNOLLY is desirous of practicing what he preaches, we can point out to him a place where he can begin his "retrenchment" without asking permission of any one—not even "Boss" TWEED, "Brains" SWEENY, or "Ancillary" HALL. In the County Tax Levy of last year, section 9, (page 353 of "Laws Affecting the City of New-York," as published by TWEED's Printing Company,) he will find the following:

> "Attendants on the several Courts in the City and County of New-York, except Police and District Court officers, shall be appointed and removed, and their compensation fixed by the Controller, but shall not be greater in number than at present."

We are informed that there are now holding positions as "attendants" on the Courts of this City, or "Court officers," upward of two hundred persons—fifty in the Supreme Court, forty and over in the Superior Court, thirty to forty in the Common Pleas, thirty to forty in the Court of Sessions, and a proportionately large number in the Marine Court, Surrogate's Court, and Court of Special Sessions. None of these Courts requires more than eight "attendants," and half of them not more than four; and, in point of fact, not more than one-third of these officials ever make their appearance in any Court, unless brought there for violation of the laws. They draw from the City Treasury $1,500 each per annum. At least one hundred and fifty of their number could be dispensed with, and then leave more than the Courts need, and more than they had before the "Ring" began to rule New-York. By removing these one hundred and fifty sinecure office-holders, then, the Controller can save the City $225,000 in this one item, during the next year, and at the same time get the credit of initiating the "retrenchment" which he so pompously recommends to the heads of Departments. After he has done this, we will point out other ways in which he and his gang can economize for the benefit of the City.

The Dangers of the English Monarchy.

New political organizations in England are usually received at first with silent contempt, and, after they gain a little strength, with noisy ridicule. Some years generally elapse before they are thought worthy of serious discussion. These were the stages through which the Corn Law agitators, and the advocates of Reform bills, and of many other "new-fangled" movements had to pass, and the recently-formed Republican Party doubtless expected no better fate. It is remarkable, however, how soon that party has passed through the first two stages of its history, and reached the third. The most influential papers in England have ceased to laugh at it, and treat it as one of the signs of the times which cannot be too gravely considered. The *Pall Mall Gazette* admits that "wholesome, national, patriotic aspirations seem to have disappeared, and that is undoubtedly a step toward red republicanism." The *Spectator* says: "A grave, simple, and slightly stern Commonwealth is our ideal for England." The *Economist*, one of the ablest journals in existence, remarks: "Our objection to Mr. AUBERON HERBERT's speech at Nottingham, in favor of applying the elective principle to the Head of the State, is not its audacity, but its prematureness." All this indicates a tone of discussion very different from that which, only a few years ago, would have been thought appropriate to such a subject. But even now it may be doubted whether the full significance of the present discontent in England is realized by her public writers and statesmen.

It would require a volume instead of a column for the discussion of the causes which have given rise to the dissatisfaction now shown by the working classes in England. In its latest manifestation it is clearly directed chiefly toward the Throne, and although it is not the fashion in England to recognize even the existence of disloyalty, there can be no doubt about that sentiment being very actively at work. This ought not to surprise any one. For some years past the reigning Sovereign has been going the shortest way to estrange from the Crown the affections of the people. It is common to say that she is a "good woman," a "pious mother," and so forth, and it may all be said with a great deal of truth. But in these days something more is required of a monarch besides the domestic virtues and a regular attendance at church. Queen VICTORIA has rendered the monarchy in England a mere abstraction, and it is hard for people to love and reverence abstractions. She has hidden herself from her people in cold austerity, and, except by sending an occasional check for three guineas to some poor woman who has suddenly found herself blessed with three children, she has given very little sign of her sympathy with their joys or troubles. The English people would forgive anything in their Sovereign sooner than this studied seclusion. Some of the Queen's predecessors have been very bad monarchs, but they were popular because of their winning manners, their gay demeanor, the ease and pleasure with which they went about among their subjects. These were the qualities which caused the people to pardon the innumerable faults of CHARLES II., and rendered him so popular that at his death, as Lord MACAULAY says, there was not a housemaid in the country who did not put on a piece of crape from respect to his memory. GEORGE IV. was generally a favorite for the same reason. The Queen is a much better ruler than either CHARLES II. or GEORGE IV., but in a troubled and dangerous epoch, when, as her husband said, "representative government is on its trial," she has forgotten her duties to the people, lost her hold upon them, and placed the future of her house in the most serious peril. JAMES II. seemed much more certain of perpetuating the reign of the STUARTS, when he came to the Throne, than the Prince of WALES does of keeping the House of HANOVER in power in England.

It is specially unfortunate for the English people—to whom a revolution could not fail to bring many calamities—that at such a time as this they can hope nothing from any member of the reigning family. The death of the Queen, instead of holding out the prospect of a change for the better, will greatly strengthen the party which now clamors for a Republic. The heir to the Crown seems totally unable to understand the questions of the day, the temper of the people, or the times in which he lives. People who know him best shake their heads in despondency when his name is mentioned. The loyalty of the people may put him on the Throne, but he will never have sense or prudence enough to keep himself there. While his father lived there was some hope for him; but since the Prince Consort's death he has led a life of frivolity and indulgence. He divides his time between the stable, the billiard table, and the bar-room. Such a man as this is scarcely fitted to conduct a great nation through a period of agitation and trouble. It may, of course, be said that England would lose very little by the downfall of the reigning house—and in one sense that is quite true. Parliamentary government, brought to high perfection, and an admirably balanced constitution, enriched by the experience of centuries, have done much for England; but the House of HANOVER has added little to its honor. Its Princes have not, indeed, like the two last Kings of the Stuart race, sold themselves for money to rival Powers, and made England a vassal of France; but the line has furnished examples of almost every form of vice, meanness, and folly. It lost England its best colonies, and lost them in the most besotted and disastrous manner—sowing seeds of discord between people who might always have respected each other, even though they lived under different forms of government. No member of that House has ever been able to atone for the unpardonable and irreparable stupidity and blindness of George III.

But to change the succession to the Crown is no light matter. It could not be accomplished without a revolution, and it would be long before a settled Government could again be established. The men who are now exhibiting red flags at public meetings can scarcely be deemed safe persons to intrust with the direction of national affairs. The peace and order which have for so many years been enjoyed in England must be ascribed in a great measure to the wisdom and firmness of Ministers belonging to a type which now seems to be extinct. Mr. GLADSTONE is a good man for a second place, but in his hands England is falling to pieces. He has neither the tact to anticipate the just requirements of the people, nor the courage to resist ruinous demands. Under such circumstances, we may expect to see the new revolution make rapid progress.

A Case for a Public Meeting.

"An act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure" is a very innocent title for a bill. The words contain nothing to provoke investigation, and the subject is not one of general interest. The non-professional members of the Legislature regard amendments to the Code as the special charge of the lawyers who belong to that body. For this reason, the crafty leaders of the "Ring" chose this title to cover their new designs on the liberties of the people. The provision in reference to contempts, of which we have heretofore spoken, gives to every "Court of Record, and to every Judge or Justice of any Court of Record, the power which Courts of Record, or Judges or Justices thereof possessed at common law, to punish as for a contempt of Court any person or persons for *any act, matter or thing* for which Courts of Record or a Judge or Justice thereof could, at common law, punish any person or persons as for a contempt of Court." Contempts may be punished by fine or imprisonment, or by both, at the discretion of the Judge before whom the proceedings takes place. The power conferred by this provision is absolute and unlimited; from the decision of the Justice there is no appeal. The Courts, Judges or Justices are made by it Judges of the contempt and of the punishment to be inflicted. The length of the term of imprisonment, and the amount of the fine, are discretionary with a Judge who, influenced by passion, motives of revenge, or at the suggestion of others as corrupt as himself, may make the imprisonment extend over years, and the fine larger than it is possible for the unfortunate defendant to pay. The Courts are made absolute masters of the Bar and the Press. Should this amendment become law, a lawyer who dared to maintain the rights of his client, or characterized in fitting terms the rulings of an unjust Judge, might be imprisoned for many years, or impoverished by fines. A journalist who should criticise the decisions of corrupt Judges would soon be deprived of both liberty and property.

This amendment, bad as it is, does not stand alone. There are others of equal iniquity. The power and patronage of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District is largely increased. Suits now pending, or hereafter brought in the Superior Court, or Court of Common Pleas, may be removed, in the discretion of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to the latter tribunal. The suits herein expressly provided for are those in which the members of the "Ring," their tools, or friends, are parties. Original and exclusive jurisdiction is given to the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District in all actions for the foreclosure of mortgages and partitions of real estate. Parties are deprived of the privilege of choosing referees, and receivers are to be appointed of the subject matter of an action pending an appeal. By these provisions the patronage of the Court is enormously extended, and the expenses of litigation increased. The amendments make all corporations close ones—close even against the stockholders. An inspection of the books and papers of a corporation would no longer be permitted, but the sworn statement of the officials substituted. Of what value would the sworn statement of GOULD and FISK be in determining the true condition of the books of the Erie Railroad? Discretion is also given to Judges to determine the questions that shall be put to an adverse party in an examination before trial—a protection for the consciences of those who willingly embezzle stocks, bonds, and the like, but do not wish to be compelled to commit perjury to conceal the fraud. Add to these the provision that suits by stockholders can be brought only in the county where the principal office of the Company is situated, and the total of outrages which these amendments to the Code permit to be perpetrated in the name of the law has never been surpassed under the most despotic Government.

This monstrous legislation is a clear proof that the Tammany leaders meditate fresh outrages upon public rights. The Democratic papers are silent about the bill—even Mayor HALL judiciously sets a guard upon his lips. But the public are forewarned. Foiled in its designs on foreign stockholders, the Erie "Ring" probably meditates a fresh raid on the stock of American holders. JAY GOULD, "JIM" FISK, and "Boss" TWEED could transfer all the stock held by persons residing in the State of New-York to themselves, under the provisions of the new amendments. What remedy would the defrauded stockholders have? None whatever. An action for recovering the stock could only be brought in the City of New-York. The sworn statement of JAY GOULD would be evidence of the entries on the books of the Company, and of their correctness. These books would show that all the stock of the Company, excepting that owned outside the State of New-York, was held by JAY GOULD, "JIM" FISK, and Boss TWEED. The judges who have so often befriended Erie, would still stand by it. The suit would be decided against the stockholder, and if, in his indignation, forgetting the power of the Court, he denounced the fraud and the unjust Judge, he would be imprisoned for contempt, and fined so heavily that he would be powerless for further mischief. Even if he should appeal, the stock would be placed in the hands of a receiver without any bond securing its return. Such a case is not exaggerated; its occurrence is both possible and probable if these amendments become law. Men who have stolen once will not hesitate, when protected by the law, to steal again, and thieves do not often regard perjury as a crime.

Gov. HOFFMAN has hitherto aided and abetted his leaders; but he is neither so corrupt nor wicked as they are. He is a weak man, but, compared with TWEED, not a bad one. We cannot think that he will sign this bill after its enormity has been explained to him. He is a fair lawyer, and must know how great an aid to corruption and how powerful an instrument of persecution it will be made in the hands of those who procured its passage. The Bar Association have appointed a committee, numbering among its members some of the ablest lawyers in the State. If Gov. HOFFMAN has failed to discover the wrongs which this bill would perpetrate under color of law, they will be pointed out to him. If, after a full and fair hearing of the objections which the Committee will present to him, Gov. HOFFMAN persists in signing this bill of monstrosities, he will be worse than those with whom he has so long associated. In the meantime a public meeting ought to be called to protest against the amendments—or are the people prepared to surrender all their rights without making a single effort to defend them?

Journalists in Paris.

The single visible sign of promise in the present condition of the capital of France is to be found in the outspoken criticisms of a few of its newspapers. The despotism of the mob, personified in the Commune, shares the aversion of all usurpations to freedom of speech and severity of criticism. The Citizens' Committee of the Hotel de Ville are, to this extent, more fortunate than our local Ring, to whom a free Press is equally odious,—they can suppress newspapers, and commit their editors to prison, without the roundabout method of getting the Legislature to make a certain Court omnipotent. A decree comes out in the official journal, and the thing is done. It would hardly be safe to prophesy that we may not arrive at a similar stretch of local tyranny. It is equally doubtful whether the journalism of this City would stand the test of such a crisis so well as that of Paris has done. At the present moment, the dangers of independent criticism are far less with us than in Paris, and yet we have a relatively smaller number of journals who practice it. Should the latest despotic addition to the Code become law, and the Judges of the First Judicial District employ it, as desired by the Ring, for the muzzling of a free Press, it may be doubted whether anything so bold as the challenge to the Commune, contained in the following remarkable passage from the *Avenir National*, would be echoed in New-York as it has been by the persecuted journals of Paris. The comments follow an announcement of the suppression of another four refractory journals:

> "When, under the Empire, the Press was placed under the discretionary power of the Government, we always held in very slight esteem the journals who abased themselves sufficiently to praise any act whatever of that system. In our opinion, when blame is not permitted praise becomes simply adulation, and those who indulge in it are justly suspected of obeying either the promptings of fear or the lamentable desire of obtaining favors from the depositaries of power.
>
> We would have for ourselves the same contempt as we had for others if today, when censure is followed by persecution, we permitted ourselves to utter a single word of approbation on the acts of the Commune. Since the Commune no longer permits the Press any other rôle than that of incense-bearer, we refuse to accept the part allotted us. We shall, moreover, make our criticisms still more decided, since criticism has become still less permissible. Let the Commune hasten to add us to the list of proscribed journals. It is better to cease to be than to subsist at the price of the dishonoring suspicion of purchasing by flattery the privilege of existence."

These are words that might be pondered with advantage in a City which boasts of Republican freedom, but looks calmly on while a nefarious Ring seeks the means of persecuting the few remaining organs of free speech. The future of French liberty is not past hoping for while it finds utterance in such protests as the one we have quoted. And this, be it noted, is only one out of many. Whatever the French people may have failed to learn, the influential section of their newspapers have appreciated the salutary teaching of adversity. During the siege, and before it, there was little in Parisian journalism of which any Frenchman might be proud. Its exaggeration, bravado and willful or acquired blindness excited the amazement and ridicule of the civilized world. Now, at least half a dozen of the foremost newspapers in Paris wage open and avowed warfare against the Commune, and articles are daily published which may, for aught their writers know, cost them their liberty, if not their lives. There is a calm and deliberate purpose about these attacks, an elevation of style, and a scrupulous exactness, both in argument and statement, which were "conspicuous by their absence" from the earlier history of the Parisian Press. This enlightened expression of a sober and discriminating public opinion is almost the sole ray of encouraging light that can be discerned amid the existing gloom of French politics. It is a beam, nevertheless, which may sustain the friends of true liberty in Paris and outside of it, till through the darkness they emerge into open day again.

A Lesson to Railway Companies.

The prevalent notion of railway corporations is that they have filled the measure of their obligation to the passenger in taking his money, and carrying him in one fashion or another to his destination. This idea recently received a merited rebuke in Maine. There these selfish monopolies have not yet made such progress as to include Judges among their property, and they are consequently still amenable to justice. The medium through which this comforting fact has been lately enforced is the Grand Trunk Railway, a road which has been distinguished above its rivals for the incivility of its servants, the utter unreliability of its time-table, the meanness of its accommodations, and a general air of serene contempt for the luckless beings committed to its charge. Of course this proud pre-eminence was not attained without considerable pains, and unremitting attention to the discomfort of passengers. Finally, this habit culminated in an outrage by a brakeman, probably not more gross than previous ones, but which happened to be inflicted on a person of more than usual spirit and perseverance.

The brakeman in question having demanded and received the ticket of a passenger, soon after approached the latter, denied that he had received the ticket, charged him with trying to evade the payment of his fare, and with many suggestive physical demonstrations, and much forcible language, expressed a desire to break the passenger's head. Singular as it may seem, the person so gently entreated, resented the brakeman's conduct and complained to the Company. Naturally he got no redress. The offender had not only not done anything which to his employers seemed worthy of rebuke, but he had even approved himself, by railway standard, a good and faithful servant, and he was not discharged—was perhaps on the contrary promoted. At any rate, he was still in the service of the Company at the time of the trial of the action which his zealous conduct brought about. To add to the curiosities of the case, the plaintiff was neither bought off nor frightened off by the Company. The action seems to have been tried on its merits, with the gratifying result of a verdict against the defendants for nearly $5,000.

The Court, in rejecting a motion to set aside the verdict, laid down some principles on the duties of passenger-carriers which are as refreshing as, to the traveling public, they must seem novel. "The carrier's obligation," it was stated, "is to carry his passenger safely and properly, and to treat him respectfully, * * * and he must not only protect his passengers against the violence and insults of strangers and co-passengers, but *a fortiori* against the violence and insults of his own servants."

A doctrine so radically opposed to all our traditions and customs, we cannot, of course, expect to see immediately recognized or enforced, least of all in our own State, where the public has been reduced to a condition of abject servitude. But the example is something, and in time it may tell, so that respectable railway passengers shall eventually come to be treated with almost as much attention as cattle, and be thought worthy of a trifle more civility and consideration than felons and convicts. It may never be our good fortune, in this enlightened City, to persuade public officers of any sort that they are not superior and irresponsible beings, and those whom they are paid to serve, an outcast and servile race. But we may induce them, at least, to confine this conviction to their own breasts, and to treat us, so long as we behave ourselves and don't ask questions, almost as well as though we were their equals. For this purpose, a few such verdicts as the one we have referred to will have an excellent effect.

MINOR TOPICS.

The proposed tax on lucifer matches in England excited no little discussion before Mr. LOWE surrendered. Messrs. BRYANT & MAY, large manufacturers, put forth a memorial, in which they asserted that the duty would range from one hundred to five hundred per cent. on the wholesale price. "On the wholesale price of £615 worth of the commonest matches, the duty will be £3,000, or nearly five hundred per cent. The firm also urged that the duty in America could not fairly be adduced as an example to be followed, since here "wax matches are not made at all, and the wooden matches are of the very lowest description." Evidently Messrs. BRYANT & MAY have never seen our "parlor matches." The general objections to the tax seem to be sound, and at any rate they had the effect of driving the most obstinate man in the world to recall his proposition—an altogether novel incident in his career.

We do not desire to prejudice the case of the murderer FOSTER, but it is well for our readers to observe that he belongs to, and has been trained by, our "ruling classes." He was sheltered and protected just after the murderous act by his friend Alderman PLUNKETT, who is said to have performed similar services for other ruffians. He will be defended, it is said, by all the legal talent that the wealth of the Ring can supply, and, no doubt, if condemned, there will be such a petition to Gov. HOFFMAN for pardon from the aldermen and contractors as was never seen before. Altogether, FOSTER's prospect is not so bad as it looks.

The recent rains have again accomplished the work of the street-cleaning contractors, and the City wears a look of comparative cleanliness. Now that the elements have begun the task, would it be too much to ask the men who receive such large sums from the taxpayers for the service to continue the cleaning operations? At any rate, let the culverts on the street corners be cleared in anticipation of another flood of rain, so long the sole resource of our suffering citizens.

From all parts of the country we receive favorable accounts of the grain crops. The west coast, California and Oregon, have all been blessed with a good season. From the grain belt of the West and North-west the reports are equally cheering. The present appearance of the wheat crop indicates an abundant yield. The acreage sown is equal to that of former years, and the ground is much better covered. There need be little fear with respect to one most important source of the prosperity of our country.

The Democrats have a happy faculty of twisting all law to suit their own purpose. When an election is declared in their favor by the insignificant authority of a board of canvassers, it is maintained to be unconstitutional to "go behind the declaration." But when Congress, the highest authority in the country, declares amendments to the Constitution to have been legally adopted, the Democracy denounce the action to be "unconstitutional, null, and void." When the interests of the Democratic Party require extreme measures, everything is considered constitutional; when the Republicans take decisive measures on any question, the cry is "beware of centralization." Of centralization and unconstitutional enactments, the City and State of New-York have had more than enough. If placing all power in the hands of four men is not centralization, and abridging free speech and freedom of the Press is not unconstitutional, the world has hitherto been much in error in its views of those subjects.

Reports from the mining regions of Pennsylvania represent the miners as gloomy and despondent. This feeling is attributed to the fact that the "laborers"—encouraged, it is said, by the operators—are taking steps to liberate themselves from the control of the "miners." Many laborers have, by years of experience in the mines, become good miners and capable of filling the places of the persons now on strike. This is not, however, the true reason of the despondency. It is rather to be found in the fact that the miners feel that they have been overreached by leaders whom they trusted. Believing the statements of the Executive Committee of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, the miners have held out until their credit is exhausted, and their families are in rags and on the verge of starvation. The wages of half a year have been lost. They now resume work with not a single promise of their leaders fulfilled, and the influence of an association, which they thought the most powerful in the United States, destroyed.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the organ of the progressive Democracy of Kentucky, has not a word of approbation for the ticket nominated at Frankfort. The resolutions are not indorsed, nor even commented upon. In fact, the Convention failed to do anything which the enlightened Democracy of Kentucky expected. The *Ledger*, which is the organ of the bigoted section of the party, indorses the candidates and the platform. The *Courier-Journal*, which is for "accepting the situation," is silent. This shows a change of sentiment in Kentucky, and, though it may not deliver the State from the Democracy, will yet do much to weaken the power of the worst section of it.

Massachusetts has made great boasts concerning her system of common schools, and it has often been said that it is impossible for a native of that State to be uneducated. The report of the Bureau of Statistics and Labor gives a different account. It says:

> "There is a compulsory statute of the Commonwealth in relation to the schooling of its children, but like a great many other statutes on the books, it is paralytic, effete, dead—killed by sheer neglect. It was never enforced, and never supposed to be anybody's duty to enforce it. In fact, we are inclined to believe that it is not generally known that such a law was ever enacted. Nobody looks after it, neither town authorities, nor school committees, nor local Police, and the large cities and many towns of the State are swarming with unschooled children, vagabondizing about the streets and growing up in ignorance and to an heritage of sin. The mills all over the State, the shops in city and town, are full of children deprived of their right to such education as will fit them for the possibilities of their after life. Nobody thinks of either enforcement or obedience in the matter, so that between those who are ignorant of the provision and those that 'care for none of these things,' thousands of the poor younglings of the State, with all her educational boasting, stand precious small chance of getting even the baldest elements of education."

This is certainly not an argument against compulsory education, but it deprives the advocates of the system of an example in its favor. As the law is enforced in Massachusetts, it does not benefit the class for which it was passed.

Pest Places in Harlem.

The people of Harlem are about to be invaded by the slaughter-house nuisance. The Board of Health has very wisely prohibited this business between Second and Tenth avenues over the entire island, thus confining it to the river fronts. But FRANK & SOLINGE have a filthy establishment on Third-avenue, at One Hundred and Fourth-street, which they are determined to retain in spite of the remonstrances of the people of the neighborhood and this ordinance. To accommodate this nuisance, Mr. BARR will endeavor, at the next meeting of the Board, (Wednesday, 1 P. M.,) to have this ordinance amended, so that above One Hundredth-street butchers may locate anywhere on that part of the island. Are the residents and property-owners of that part of the City prepared to submit to an invasion of this most disgusting nuisance? That the change is imminent there is no doubt, for Mr. BARR stated at the last meeting of the Board that he made this movement in behalf of the One Hundred and Fourth-street pest hole, in the interests of members of the Legislature and Common Council. He took occasion also to declare that he had received new light on the whole subject of nuisances, and grievously deplored the action of the Board restricting cattle-driving, fat-melting, manure dumps, &c. This new effort to extend the area of slaughter-houses away from the river fronts and over the best parts of the future City should be met next Wednesday by an array of citizens from that district which will convince Mr. BARR that the people have some rights which even he is bound to respect, and which are paramount to the dictations of Aldermen and members of the Legislature.

Distinguished Arrivals.

F. Guilveau, French Consul at San Antonio, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; Gen. J. Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey, and Rear-Admiral Stebbins, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House. Senator J. W. Patten, of New-Hampshire; Senator Morrill, of Vermont, and Gen. Pleasonton are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. H. B. Norton, of Norwich; Hon. George Jerome, of Detroit; Col. Samuel Tate, of Tennessee, and Alexander Moir, of Scotland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gov. Dolbey, J. Cullinson and J. L. Reed, of London, are at the Westminster Hotel. Col. Alexander Henderson, of New-Orleans, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

THE PULPIT.

Some of the Utterances of the City Pastors Yesterday.

The Beginning of Anniversary Week—Missionary Meetings—New Church Edifices—Memorial Services.

ANNIVERSARY SERMONS.

Forty Years of Pastoral Labor—Discourse by Rev. Isaac Westcott, D. D., Pastor of the Plymouth Baptist Church.

Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., pastor of the Plymouth Baptist Church in Fifty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, preached yesterday morning in review of his forty years of pastoral labor, in conformity with a resolution of the Board of Trustees adopted at a recent meeting. The reverend gentleman, in commencing his address, expressed his sense of gratitude to Divine Providence for the success which attended his missionary labors for nearly half a century. While yet a student, he observed, he labored in a little prayer-meeting which subsequently developed itself into a prosperous church, and at the close of his studies was called by a unanimous vote to the Church of Whiting, in Vermont. On the 6th of May, 1831, he was regularly ordained, and the church over which he was to preside contained only sixteen members, in a village of 600 inhabitants. For three years he worked zealously in the cause of Christ in that little community, acquired the friendship of men which still existed, and at the expiration of that period the church numbered 150 souls. In 1833 he preached his first sermon in Stillwater, a few miles beyond Troy, in a church of primitive simplicity and inelegance. His friends wondered at his selection, but his reply evidenced a principle which has ever guided his action—that he did not wish to stay in a community where he could accomplish little, and the wider and more barren the field, the more suitable to his inclinations. His charge numbered only fifty, mostly indifferent Baptists, but at the end of the first year he had baptized fifty more in the faith. At the end of four years his brethren determined to erect a meeting-house, and this resolve finally resulted in the formation of two churches of the same denomination. For seventeen years he was pastor of that church; it became one of the strongest in the country, both in a religious and pecuniary sense, and during his stay he had baptized 600 persons. In this connection he referred to the unanimity that pervaded the meetings of the trustees, attributing it to the establishment of the Congregational Church Government, asserting that it made Satan fear and tremble, and that among the agents he employed for his purposes, business church meetings could be found. In 1851, after having received three separate invitations, he accepted the pastorate of the Laight-street Baptist Church in this City, where he spent five years of uninterrupted prosperity, and baptized 244 persons. In September, 1855, he returned near the scene of his eighteen years' toil, where the most unprecedented success accompanied his exertions. For thirteen weeks he preached twice a day to a crowded church, and in less than six months one hundred were brought into the fold. On his resignation the church numbered 249 more than it ever did previously. He then accepted the charge of the church in Newburg, N. Y., where he remained two years, built a church, and baptized 108 inhabitants. On the 1st of October, 1861, he was unanimously called to the Bloomingdale Baptist Church in this City, the strongest in a pecuniary sense he was ever attached to. Precious memories were connected with the six years he resided there. He assisted in the erection of a church, and on his resignation, instead of one hundred members it contained when he accepted the position, it counted five hundred. In October, 1868, the church of which he was at present pastor was organized, but he was not appointed until the ensuing April. At that period their community was only about twenty strong, but now it had a good growth of 138, with a splendid house of worship. During the fifty years he had baptized 1,534 persons—a boast that not six ministers in the United States could make—he had preached 7,572 sermons, had solemnized 1,084 marriages, and was only prevented from attending to his duties one Sunday on account of illness or any other cause. His whole purpose in his ministerial career was the service of God; with no other aim did he enter upon, and with no other aim would he pursue it.

The North Presbyterian Church—Discourse of Rev. Thomas Street.

Rev. THOMAS STREET, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street, preached yesterday morning a sermon commemorative of the completion of his seventh year as pastor of the church. He selected as his text the fourth and fifth verses of the second chapter of Paul's first letter to the Corinthians, which reads as follows: "And my speech and my preaching was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the spirit and of power: that your faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God." From this, he discoursed at length on the duties of the Christian minister. It was for the preacher of today, he said, following Paul's example, not to fail to declare to his congregation the whole counsel of God, no matter how it may jar with their prejudices, how offend their pride, or conflict with their means of getting wealth. But, to be effectual, the minister must have the active and prayerful cooperation of the members of his church. Their zeal, watchfulness, labors, high example and prayers are necessary in aid of the preacher's efforts to bring the ungodly to the fold of Christ and the church. In reference to his own ministry, the seventh year of which with his present congregation, had just been completed, he regarded the mutual relations of preacher and people as having been eminently satisfactory and mutually sustaining. Within the period of his ministry a long impending debt had been lifted off the church, permitting her members to rise in renewed hope and activity. To her membership within the same period 270 had been added, chiefly from the outer world, thus leaving its present membership 600 or over; while the Sabbath-school also was in a condition of most efficient organization and usefulness.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Newell, at the Allen Street Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. NEWELL, Pastor of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, in this city, delivered yesterday morning an anniversary sermon in reference to the church work. He said Since the 1st of January last we have enjoyed a quiet, precious religious interest. Since that date I find in my parish book the names of one hundred individuals, who profess to have found a new-born hope. A very large number of these are males, and many of them are young. There are among them some youths who, we hope, will preach the gospel. A very large majority, both of these adults and youth, had no connection with our church families. They will be a gain to the congregation and to the kingdom of Christ. There are among them young persons from some of our most respectable German families. They were born in this City. They have attended our schools. They are becoming thorough Americans, and will prove of substantial service to the good cause. Our progress in this direction us helping to solve two of the most difficult problems in our city work. First, How can descendants of foreigners be reached by our Christian civilization? Second, How can our American churches be sustained, when weakened by the removal of our American families. The recent display of Germans in our streets has awakened new ideas in reference to the grandeur and extent of this field. During the year we have erased from our church roll forty-six names, and yet our church has grown, and will be further enlarged at our coming communion. Our present number is 806. About 1,100 children and youth have received more or less Sabbath-school instruction from a large and efficient body of teachers connected with our church. This instrumentality has been greatly blessed. Nearly $1,900 has been raised by our parish Sabbath-school Missionary Society. All our missionary work has prospered. But our place of most constant and joyous work has been the prayer-room. The size, enthusiasm and result of our prayer-meetings have, indeed, been something marvellous.

Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright—Discourse by Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton.

Yesterday was the fifteenth anniversary of the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, corner of Eleventh-street and Waverley-place. Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., preached the sermon for the evening exercises, the lessons of which were drawn from the early Christian Church. He said that the Church of the Apostles set a beautiful example of self-sacrifice for the religion of Christ. They fed and clothed the poor, and exercised in its fullest extent the beauties of Christian charity. Repeating the story of Ananias and his wife, he held it up as an example of how God regarded the sins of lying and hypocrisy as demonstrated by their punishment with death after being reprimanded by the Apostle. Liars, he said, will certainly be confounded; sincerity and truth will bring their reward. The man of truth is honored in the commercial mart, relied upon in the political arena, and trusted in the social walk. The hypocrite is a liar to God. Children, he said, this sin of lying should be your dread. If you should commit this sin, confess it, and strive to atone for it by your future conduct. Merchants, citizens, politicians, beware of this sin of lying. It is a stain that will dim the brightest escutcheon; a canker-worm that will destroy the brightest fame. Christians must give their whole heart to God when they come to His altar, and if they profess to serve God, and give him a divided heart, they become hypocrites and liars to God like Ananias and Sapphira.

THE PUTNAM MURDER.

Lessons of the Tragedy—Sermon by Rev. John Love, Jr., at the Antioch Baptist Church.

Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., preached a discourse last evening in the Antioch Baptist Church, corner of Bleeker and Morton streets, on the lessons of the late tragedy, taking for his text the sixteenth verse of the thirty-fifth chapter of Numbers: "And if he smite him with an instrument of iron so that he die he is a murderer; the murderer shall surely be put to death." The reverend gentleman spoke substantially as follows:

Life is full of mysteries, and there are experiences which we cannot explain. Within the past two weeks a tragedy has occurred which for atrocity has been seldom equalled. No palliation can be offered for the offense, and none is offered. Nearly two weeks ago a man in the fullness of health left his home to take a brief walk, and on his way called upon a lady, whom he accompanied for a short ride in the cars. The speaker then recounted the circumstances of the murder of Mr. PUTNAM by FOSTER, charging that the purpose of murder was formed in the mind of the murderer at the time the insult to the lady was resented by Mr. PUTNAM. The speaker then pictured the scene at the dead man's house when the news was brought to the widow. Life, he said, is full of contrasts; two week ago today Mr. PUTNAM was in full health; today there is a new grave in Swan Point Cemetery. Two weeks ago a son had a father; today he is bereft of a counselor. These scenes seem like a dream, but yet it is not. Our hearts are full of the terrible event, because of its recent occurrence and in our midst. If disease had seized upon that manly frame we might have found some consolation. To watch by the bedside of the dying is painful, but there are often smiles of recognition that may be given to comfort us. If there had been some providential circumstance attending this sad event, we might have borne it, but to have him struck down by a besotted assassin is too hard. We cannot express our sympathy with the bereaved, for our hearts cannot find utterance for our grief. There is nothing more eloquent in such a case as this than silence and scalding tears. But there are lessons to be derived from this occurrence. The papers teem with dreadful murders. We cannot forget the Nathan murder, which is yet undiscovered; again we learn that a minister pays the forfeit of words spoken some two years previous, and is assassinated in his own desk. Crime stalks abroad, and corruption abounds on every side. Our laws are too lax in their administration, and the fact is palpable to all. It is said with truth that government is but a misnomer. There have been found those who would even shield this murderer; we, however, applaud the Judge who has sternly vindicated the law thus far. Reforms require time; they do not spring up in a moment like a mushroom. Political parties must exist; although there are corruptions in all, yet the parties must be tolerated. What we need is concerted action. We remember when the first shot was fired at Sumter, and when the German fatherland was attacked, how there was a general uprising. It seems that such a time has come when there should be concerted action on the part of all good citizens. The question has been asked, "Is capital punishment right?" We find the answer to this in our text. The speaker quoted those portions of Scripture in support of the death penalty for murder. Criminals were not entitled to consideration; prompt punishment was absolutely necessary. Government must be maintained regardless of the consequences. Good government is essentially a religious feature, and the Bible is the text-book of justice. There is another feature of this case which must be considered. When FOSTER was asked what caused him to do this deed, he replied, "I don't know; it was rum that did it." So we find that rum dethroned his reason and benumbed his moral sensibilities. Notwithstanding all this, how many disciples of Christ there are who teach moderation. The Bible does not teach moderation; it does not encourage tippling. The speaker appealed to his hearers to be earnest in the temperance cause, in view of the terrible lessons we have been taught in recent tragedies. He also urged that more attention should be paid to the culture of youth; that children should be more carefully cared for. Take care of the little ones; lead them to Christ in their early life, and as they grow up they will not depart from Him. This tragedy teaches us the uncertainty of human life; we know not what a day may bring forth. The speaker illustrated this by the defeat of BONAPARTE at Waterloo; by the assassination of LINCOLN, &c. Men may write history, but who can write prophecy? We must live in doubt; we may make our plans never so wisely, but they are all contingent. As in the days of the Egyptians, there was one dead in every house, and so it is today; there are few who do not mourn the loss of some dear friend or relative. We are taught not to set our hearts on things below, for the most enduring ties are destined to be sundered. The greatest joys in life are those of loving, and a heart incapable of loving is dead to all enjoyment. The true centre of our affection is Christ. The great business of life is to prepare for that change which is inevitable. We may be cut down as was the victim of this tragedy, without an instant of preparation. If repentance is deferred until the death-bed it is too often insincere. The speaker, in conclusion, urged upon his hearers to seek God early, and so live as to be prepared for departure whenever the summons should be given.

HOPE M. E. CHAPEL.

Opening Services—Addresses by Rev. S. D. Brown, Mr. A. V. Stout, and Others.

The new chapel and Sunday-school of the Hope Methodist Episcopal Church of the New-York City Extension and Missionary Society, was opened yesterday at No. 197 Mott-street, the old quarters of the Methodist Preachers' Association. The Sunday-school had been hitherto carried on at No. 392 Broome-street, but the Seperintendents of the mission work, Revs. Messrs. MARKS and BRIGGS, having found the number of pupils too large for the accommodation there provided, removed yesterday to Mott-street. The opening services were both successful and interesting; the children, boys and girls, to the number of about two hundred, were present in their holiday attire, while a large number of ladies and gentlemen attended to evince their approval and to witness the success of the mission work. The singing of the children attracted much attention for its superiority over that usually heard in Sunday-schools, and they were complimented by Rev. Mr. BROWN for their efficiency in that respect.

At 3 o'clock, Rev. Mr. MARKS introduced the President of the Society, A. V. STOUT, Esq., of the Shoe and Leather Bank, who took the chair and addressed the children in a speech appropriate to the occasion. Rev. Mr. KETCHAM opened the meeting by prayer, and Rev. D. F. POND examined the children in the Holy Scriptures. The answering was most satisfactory.

Rev. S. D. BROWN, Rev. Mr. Marks, Rev. Mr. Sandford, Mr. C. H. Applegate, V. P., and Mr. S. D. Slayback having addressed the meeting, a collection was taken up to assist in defraying the expenses attending the new chapel, after which the proceedings were brought to a close.

OTHER SERVICES.

Commemorative Services in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn—Admission of One Hundred and Twenty New Members.

Since the year 1848 the first Sabbath in May has been observed by the members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, as a commemorative day. The custom originated in the desire to keep alive the remembrance of the fact that in May of the year named there were over 300 persons joined to the congregation. The interest of the occasion, yesterday, was largely increased by the fact that about 120 persons were to be admitted to the Church as members, most of them upon confession of faith, while nearly one-half of the number were to receive the ordinance of baptism. Every corner of the vast edifice was crowded with eager spectators, while many who fain would have been witnesses were unable to obtain admission. The pulpit was beautifully decorated with flowers, arranged in symbolic wreaths, and of colors suggestive of purity and faith. After the converts had been baptized, and the whole body had been formally admitted to fellowship, Mr. BEECHER preached a sermon with regard to Paul's voyage. After tracing, at considerable length, the features of interest in this historic voyage, Mr. BEECHER said that we were all upon a voyage through life, and however we might be surrounded by rich or poor, learned or unlearned, it was our duty as Christians to work and act for the eternal safety of the souls that sailed with us.

The Late Rev. Thomas Skinner—Commemorative Discourse by Rev. Dr. Prentice.

Rev. Dr. PRENTICE, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, delivered, last evening, an interesting biographical sketch of, and a commemorative discourse on, the late lamented THOMAS SKINNER. He took his text from the eleventh chapter of Acts: "For he was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith." He alluded in brief but eloquent terms to the demise of their lost friend, ever a stanch supporter of the Presbyterian Church and doctrines, and a true follower in the ways of God. Born on the 7th March, 1791, in North Carolina, he early displayed that fine sensibility and open-hearted liberality which in after life never deserted him, but were always the prominent features in his character. His first intention was to study the law for a profession, which he did until about the age of twenty, when as he was just on the eve of being called to the Bar, he changed his mind, and professed a desire to inquire more into religion, having heard an eloquent sermon preached on the text, "For what doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and he lose his soul." He finally chose the Lord's service for his profession, and was ordained in the year 1813 in Philadelphia. In his sermons he displayed an amount of theological knowledge seldom met in one so young, and in a few years' time became one of the great lights of the Church. One of his discourses on "Original Sin" created the most profound impression on all who heard it, and formed a subject for discussion throughout the whole country. He was called to the Mercer-street Church, New-York, about the year 1830, by the urgent appeal of a large and respectable congregation. This was perhaps the most trying time of his whole life. All the great energies and bright talents of his nature were called forth by the dissensions which rent the Church asunder at this period. He was mainly instrumental in getting the Theological Seminary established, and in raising the educational standard so necessary for clergymen. Of this Seminary he was made Professor, when he resigned his pastorate in 1848, and honorably held his chair until his death. His character was nature and grace, combined with simplicity. Full of virtues which endeared him to all who met him, with a large and sympathizing heart for all in trouble, and a kindly word even to his enemies, if he had any, he was ever one of nature's noblemen—a pattern and example for all men. In his domestic relations, the true beauty and nobility of his character was exemplified. A good father and husband, bringing up his children in God's way, no harsh word was ever used in his house, for peace, happiness and truth there reigned supreme.

Dedication of a New Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The church on West Forty-eighth-street, recently purchased by the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of this City, was yesterday morning opened for public worship with a sermon by the pastor, Rev. JAMES KENNEDY, who spoke from the text, "I will make the place of my feet glorious," Isaiah, 60th chapter and 13th verse. The congregation was organized in February, 1870, with eighty members, and now has 103 members. Since their organization they have been worshipping at the Harvard Rooms, corner of Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. The building dedicated yesterday has had a somewhat varied history. Built originally by the Church of the Pilgrims, they disposed of it to the Free Methodists, who have now made it over to Mr. KENNEDY's congregation. The building is of brick, and is now only a basement with a temporary roof. The lease binds the congregation to erect the upper structure within a limited number of years, which has apparently proved too great a task for the previous owners. The basement is 85 feet long and 57 feet wide, and seats 700 persons, containing, besides the audience room, several Sunday-school class-rooms and a library.

HOME MISSIONS.

Celebration of the Forty-Fifth Anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society—Sermon by Prof. Bartlett.

The celebration of the forty-fifth anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society last evening at the Tabernacle, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, was participated in by a large and influential congregation. The services were conducted and the sermon preached by Prof. BARTLETT. An extract from the Society's annual report for the year ending May 10, 1871, was read. The report shows the affairs of the Society to be in a flourishing condition. The receipts of the past year exceed those of any other except the year immediately proceeding it. In that year the income from legacies reached the extraordinary sum of $111,728, which is nearly twice the amount realized from that source during the year just closed. The Society has been called to mourn during the year the decease of seven of its Vice-Presidents. The number of ministers of the Gospel in the service of the Society in twenty-nine different States and Territories has been 940. Of this number 495 have been pastors of single congregations, 284 have ministered in two or three congregations each, and 161 have extended their labors over still wider fields. Three missionaries have preached to colored congregations, and 42 in foreign languages. The number of congregations and missionary stations supplied in whole or part is 1,957. The number of pupils in Sabbath-schools is 71,550. Ninety-three churches have been organized by the missionaries during the year, and 43 have become self-supporting. Ninety churches report revivals of religion, and 407 missionaries report 2,921 hopeful conversions. The receipts for the past year were $246,567 26; expenditures, $263,617 19, leaving $16,028 11 still due to missionaries for labor performed. In addition to these past dues, appropriations already made and daily becoming due amount to $148,450 48, making the total of pledges $164,484 59, to redeem which, and to apply to other appropriations, there is a balance in the treasury of $20 19. At the conclusion of the reading of the report Prof. BARTLETT preached an eloquent discourse, taking his text from the eighth chapter Acts, verses 8, 12, 14 and 15. After dwelling on that portion of the Gospel history which relates to the work of the evangelists John and Philip, sent from Jerusalem to spread the truth in Samaria, the speaker instituted a comparison between the ancient and modern Christian communities not at all favorable to the Christians of these later days.

CITY MISSIONS.

Anniversary Meeting of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rev. Dr. Peters, and Others.

The anniversary meeting of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society was held last evening in St. Thomas' Church, corner of Fifty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. There was a very large and respectable audience. Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., the pastor of the church, opened the meeting by prayer, after which he addressed the audience. He regretted the absence of their venerated Bishop, who was unexpectedly detained by official duty, and he tendered the greetings of the Committee to the audience on the recurrence of the anniversary of their Society. Their work was one of great magnitude, varied in its objects, and it needed all their hands, hearts and energies to make it successful. The class which they sought to save were cut adrift from all social ties, they were the miserable, the churchless, the beggar, the vagrant, the drunkard, and all the living elements of wretchedness and crime. The best agencies to reach those classes had engaged the attention of the Committee, but it was doubtful if the best means had yet been devised. In any endeavor to reach them, the power of woman should be recognized. The Ladies' Mission Society was doing good work, quietly and unnoticed. The speaker, in conclusion, congratulated the Society on its many auspicious results, and condoled with them on the condition of their financial affairs. He commended the Society to their consideration.

Rev. T. M. PETERS, D. D., of the Executive Committee, gave a sketch of the history of mission work in the City, commenced twenty-one years ago by Rev. Mr. RICHMOND in Blackwell's Island. The works of the Mission now extend to all the public institutions in the City, besides supporting Bethlehem Industrial Society, day and night schools, and the St. Barnabas Chapel, Sunday-school, Night School, and Reading-rooms for Boys and Young Men, the Ladies Industrial School for Girls and the Day Nursery for children—over 30,000 were reached yearly by the Society's missionaries, and those reached were as much in need of conversion as the heathen of other countries. The St. Barnabas House with fifty-two beds gave shelter last year to no fewer than 2,200, besides supporting 16 children permanently there.

Their average annual expenditure reached $24,000, while the receipts amounted only to $12,000, or about one-half the expenditure. The deficiency was met by drawing on the donation from Trinity Church, and by a mortgage on the St. Barnabas property. Having, he said, no further property to mortgage, the work must be curtailed or abandoned, unless the church sustain it by larger gifts.

Rev. Dr. POTTER, of Grace Church, next addressed the meeting in behalf of one special branch of the Society—the St. Barnabas House.

Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, of the Church of the Incarnation, said the great difficulty was to get Christians to take the proper interest in the question. He referred to the good work done by the Mission in Blackwell's Island.

Rev. Dr. WASHBURN, of Calvary Church, made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the Mission, after which a collection was taken up, and responded to most liberally.

The Proposed Organization of German-Americans.

At the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday afternoon, a convention of officers and commanders of German militia and sharpshooting organizations, and of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of German societies, was held, for the purpose of discussing a plan for the formation of a German national organization in the United States.

Ex-Gov. SALOMON presided, and the Secretary (Mr. PRECHT) read a plan prepared by a special committee. Printed copies of the document were distributed, and final action deferred until Wednesday, when a general meeting is to be held at Liederkranz Hall.

Scene in a Street-Car—A Drunkard Ejected.

On the down trip of car No. 44 of the Sixth-avenue line last night, at 10½ o'clock, a drunken fellow began to abuse a young man for some imaginary insult. He created quite a consternation in the car by his threats, and the use of profane language. Ladies who were sitting near him immediately left their seats, and went to the other end of the car, which was very much crowded. Five or six gentlemen instantly got up and demanded the expulsion of the brute at once. They made toward him in threatening attitude, which caused their lady friends to pull some of them back. The conductor complied at once with the request made to him, and the fellow was put out without resistance.

LABOR REFORM.

The Convention in Session All Day Yesterday—Extraordinary Speeches—Remarkable Resolutions.

The third session of the Convention under the auspices of the New-England Labor Reform League was held yesterday, at Tammany Hall, Mr. JOHN ORVIS, of Boston, Mass., in the chair.

At the opening of the morning proceedings Mr. J. K. INGALLS offered resolutions in relation to the land limitation question. These protested against the monopolizing or selling the public domain by Government grants, and against the baneful effect of speculation in buying and holding cheap lands for an increase, and held that none should be allowed to acquire any more land than they could cultivate and improve.

These resolutions were referred.

LAND LIMITATION.

Mr. INGALLS then delivered an elaborate address upon "Land Limitation," which concluded as follows: "The serf of Russia could not be severed from the soil. And when she emancipated her agricultural laborers she was more just than republican America, who emancipated her slaves but left the land which they had enriched with their toil in the hands of their former masters; as a means of perpetual oppression. Our system of land tenure is inconsistent in any system of society; but especially so in a popular government, where freedom is professedly guaranteed to all, since the system enables one man to become the proprietor of the entire domain of a State, with power to treat all its citizens as tenants at will, and extort such tribute as his cupidity suggests within their ability to meet. Its operation is inevitable. Its results are seen in the reduction of the masses of mankind to homeless vagrants, who change their abode from house to house and place to place. We must not wait till our lands are all monopolized before we apply the principle of limitation. We need it now, not less in the Far West, than in the over-populated East, in justice to the emigrant and to "the poor Indian." The toiler could then find a free home, or a place to rear one in a comparatively populous neighborhood; and the means now spent in the wild speculations would be then applied in making home more comfortable, and industry more efficient.

UNBALANCED RELATIONS.

Mr. JOSIAH WARREN, of Cliftondale, Mass., was the next speaker. He argued the necessity of equalization of prices, and gave copious illustrations of the unbalanced relations of capital to labor. He said that if mechanism were taken out of our present civilization, only barbarism would remain. Working girls labor twenty-four days to earn a barrel of flour. The limit of prices should be by scientific rule. [A VOICE—"Suppose a man chooses not to labor at all?"] That is his own affair. Let him starve! [Laughter.]

AN ATTACK ALONG THE WHOLE LINE.

Mr. E. H. HEYWOOD, of Princeton, Mass., argued the matter farther. How reliable money can be used without interest, he said, is a problem possible to be solved. A paper dollar that is not as good as a gold dollar, is, under any circumstances, a nuisance. He was sorry to see so many empty seats in this Convention. It was held on Sunday. The question discussed was of a serious and religious nature. Perhaps the City of New-York has a different kind of religion. Why is not this a religious question? Labor, property, money, rights and wrongs are talked over. What is the Bible but a book of words upon this subject? Is there any clergyman in this City who dares preach the truth upon these questions? [A VOICE—"Or any other question."] Why? Because their salaries are drawn from the pockets of their people. They know that the churches and pulpits are run by the speculators. If he dare preach the truth, his head will drop into the basket. Religion is now to see how much sin the people can commit and yet dodge into heaven. See the people on the streets, in silks and satins and gorgeous array, rolling in wealth! Jesus Christ went barefoot. If the Savior was here today this is the place where he would go. Mr. RUFUS HATCH had called the speaker's attention to the position of a religious paper on railroads. Mr. BOWEN, of the *Independent*, declined to publish Mr. HATCH's exposition of railway fraud and mismanagement for less than $3,500, and then hinted that he might not dare to print it. Would Jesus Christ know Mr. BOWEN if here? Yes; and he would send him to where he belonged! Serving God now is only going so far as not to offend the Devil. These meetings were commenced on Sundays, in Boston, and are to be continued until the churches are converted. The question is not whether we are behind or at variance with the age, but whether we are right. Wealth is the result of labor, and all exchanges are but the exchanges of service. The land question is not limited to the West, but applies as well to this City. Mr. WM. B. ASTOR can sell land for $50,000 that he has not labored upon himself to the value of one cent. All that a man has a right to possess is what he can earn. We have not abolished slavery. It has assumed another form. It has slipped into a republican garb in Wall-street, and enslaves the nation in debt. This hall, our coats, the pavements, everything decays and perishes. That property increases of itself is a fiction. The Bible thunders with denunciations against usury. The Jews do not take usury from those of their own faith, but they do it with a vengeance to other fellows outside; so do the Catholics. If this platform of ours is right then the war debts must go overboard. Property in New-York and elsewhere must no more be the subject of speculation. The railroads belong to and should at once be taken possession by the people. In Massachusetts the only heaven believed in is wealth, and the only hell is poverty. If you steal tenpence there a great amount of money and effort will be expended in insuring your punishment. But if you steal largely you will be a great man. We believe it to be a criminal blunder for the working men to resort to violence. Their position is great—strong in influence, and great in numbers, and tremendous in power. This is a very grave question. In Worcester men dare not sleep during the trades-unions excitement for fear of incendiarism. That mob could devastate the State and reduce it to a pile of ashes, and get their arguments from the speeches of CHAS. SUMNER. Should the working men of New-York draw their conclusions from the columns of the *Tribune* they might rise, and in a mob reduce the City to ashes. If there is anything that needs reconstruction it is that whiff of tobacco smoke that you call the President of the United States. While government stands on the consent of the governed, a man has a right to decline to go to war as Artemus Ward declined when he was drafted. If we unite we can knock war in the head. If GRANT persists in his schemes, the workingman will decline to act with him. The speaker described how Mr. RUFUS HATCH endeavored to obtain legislative relief for various railroad abuses. But at Albany vast sums of money were expended by the railroad men, and the matter was hushed up. Millions of dollars of overplus of the Boston and Albany Railroad were appropriated by the directors to their private purposes. How were they punished? CLAFLIN was made Governor of Massachusetts; TWITCHELL was sent to Congress.

Mr. WM. HANSON, of Elmira, N. Y., was the next speaker, and dwelt at length upon the damage resulting to the country and people from usurious abuses and unequal prices for labor.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. E. H. HEYWOOD read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That since service is the source of artificial wealth, and creates all values equitably vendible, and property is a perishable commodity whose continued existence requires the constant nourishment and protection of its parent labor, the maximum price which may be equitably put upon any commodity is the cost of production, and since land, mines, air, water, all object, unmodified by human skill, are the free gifts of nature to all, right to property and value in exchange are limited by moral law to the amount of service invested.

Resolved, That asking no leveling division of property, we maintain and defend the right of productive capital to free scope and equivalent return, but interest, rent and profits or dividends are inadmissible except for work done or risk incurred, and speculative gain, in all these forms, we arraign on its inherent sinfulness, and shall enforce the consequent duty of its immediate abolition.

Resolved, That since monopolies in mechanical skill, trade transit, land, finance, cripple free enterprise and property from its rightful owners, and enforce a progressive inequality of wealth, we believe liberty to create values and freedom in their exchange the inalienable right of workers, the world over; and we demand that government, wherever it touches production and exchange, shall set its face irrevocably against special legislative devices, and provide that all measures and methods with which it has to do, like the Post-office, shall serve the general welfare at cost.

Resolved, That since an exclusive currency, whether of specie or paper, tends to make interest and prices high, wages low, and failures frequent, to suit the speculative purposes of the privileged few in control, we demand free money in its broadest sense; Government issues to be limited to the needs of its own business in Treasury certificates of services, receivable for taxes and bearing no interest, while the right of individuals and voluntary associations to manufacture would on their own responsibility and at their own cost, under general free banking laws, must never be surrendered.

Resolved, That since railroads are public highways, chartered not to cripple, but to encourage, the natural right of free locomotion and exchange, the Pennsylvania Central, the Reading, the Boston and Albany, the New-York and New-Haven, the Hudson River, the New-York Central and other leading lines, having been paid for many times over in dividends on the original and stolen stock, now rightfully belong to the people; and we call upon the respective State authorities to take possession of them in their behalf at once, and run them hereafter at cost.

Resolved, That, since protection to home industry, so-called, will not bear investigation in the light of modern science, we favor the suppression of those monuments of mediæval barbarism and sinks of political corruption, the custom-houses, and the immediate removal of all tariffs, beginning with those on iron, wool, coal and salt.

Resolved, That according to the teachings of nature, equity and the inspired writings, unless he holds a deed from the Creator that is a labor title, one has no more right to own land than to own slaves; hence all national or local legislation, which assumes to give or sell the public domain, or sanction the private sale of any more than the labor cost impressed on the sale, is morally wrong, and therefore void.

Resolved, That acknowledging woman as coequal individually, and the guardian angel of our associated destiny, in behalf of political, pecuniary and social justice, of domestic purity and public order, we demand her immediate enfranchisement, and free admission to all the resources and responsibilities of self-support and self-government.

Resolved, That as the old Democratic Party forfeited popular allegiance by its subserviency to Southern slavery, so now the Republican Party, notwithstanding its great service to civilization as the political agent to emancipate and enfranchise a race, is the willing tool of the money, land, tariff and railway masters of the North, and while we bate no jot of the claim of abstract right to immediate obedience, to reach even a third party end, we pledge ourselves hereafter to make the interests of labor, of woman and of peace, paramount to all other considerations in political action.

Resolved, That since the management of their own affairs in the free exercise of local self-government, is a right which the people of these States can never surrender to arbitrary power, we most solemnly assure the Federal Administration that its vaunted "centralism of liberty" is but one step removed from the centralism of anarchy of which France is now the wretched victim; and we advise our militia, largely composed of working men, to promptly disobey the orders of President GRANT to aid in his self-seeking partisan and reckless schemes of military subjugation.

Resolved, That while dissenting from some of its methods and measures, still our purpose is most heartily one with that of the National Labor Union; and in order to provide a free platform whereon both capital and labor, all phases of productive enterprise can have free utterance, we advise the formation of an "American Labor Reform League."

The vote upon these resolutions, by agreement, was deferred until today.

At the afternoon session Mr. HEYWOOD read letters from a number of prominent persons, among whom were Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island; Hon. S. P. Cummings, of Boston; Thos. J. Durant, of Washington; George E. Harris, of London; A. H. Love, Philadelphia; Warren Chase, of St. Louis.

Mr. JOHN ORVIS delivered an address upon labor reform. He asked why this Convention met this day in Tammany Hall? Why did they not meet in Plymouth Church? Because he answered, $20,000 of pew rents shuts those doors against Jesus Christ and the poor of New-York.

A GENERAL TALK.

At the evening session PARKER PILLSBURY discoursed upon the relations of capital to labor. He argued that the various trades were so divided into branches that working men only knew how to do a certain part. This divided their strength, and rendered them easier prey to the machinations of capitalists. Only union would beget strength. He greatly lamented the prevalence of intemperance among them.

Mrs. E. L. DANIELS, of Boston, said that, with all due respect to Mr. PARKER PILLSBURY, she was disgusted to hear him say, on that platform, that the working men had so many bad habits. It was not so. The rich were much the more guilty. Jesus Christ the Savior was the first labor reformer, and worked for the poor and lowly. What they demanded in His name was equal laws for all of God's people.

Addresses were also made by Messrs. ORVIS, HEYWOOD, FINK, BRISBANE, and GERRELL.

During the evening all the speakers were annoyed by continued interruptions, which the Chair vainly attempted to quell. At the close of the evening a rather disorderly and exciting scene occurred. Mr. PILLSBURY had arisen to explain the meaning of his remark, but was unnoticed by the Chair, whereupon he took his hat and left. Mr. WOLF, after repeated efforts, gained the floor, and severely criticised the chairman for not allowing Mr. PILLSBURY to speak.

The Chairman, Mr. ORVIS, in a rather nettled manner declared that as Mr. PILLSBURY was in his rear, and he had no eyes in the back of his head, he did not see him. Mr. HEYWOOD denied that Mr. PILLSBURY reflected anything against the working men. Mrs. DANIELS and others entered into the discussion. Persons in the audience charged Messrs. ORVIS and HEYWOOD with monopolizing the time with their speeches. Mr. MORAN excitedly denounced the idea advanced by one speaker that capitalists fostered intemperance, and for a time there was a Babel-like concatenation of male and female voices. Amidst all the din of this wrangle the Convention adjourned.

A gentleman who had been spoiling for a speech now mounted the platform and poured forth a volley of eloquence, with ample gesticulation, regardless of the fact that the audience were in full retreat. The exasperated janitor now shut off the gas, and the oration suddenly ended in the dark.

At 10½ o'clock this morning the session will be held at the Cooper Institute. Mrs. SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Mr. S. S. FOOTE and Mr. L. K. JOSLIN will speak at 2½ P. M. Mrs. STILL and others will deliver addresses. The evening will be occupied by Mrs. E. C. STANTON and Mrs. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

THE FORT NIAGARA DISASTER.

A Barge Containing Eight Men Capsized and All of Them Drowned—Recovery of the Bodies.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, May 6.

The first intimation of the terrible calamity at Fort Niagara afforded our citizens was conveyed in the Associated Press dispatches yesterday morning. It appears that the Commandant of the Post, Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. H. JACKSON, and First Lieut. JAMES L. SHERMAN had been ordered to Court-martial duty at the Sault Ste. Marie, and the Post had been left in charge of Lieut. GEORGE ASBURY, who with Lieut. MORRISON and Surgeon JAQUET were the only officers at the fort. Day before yesterday a gale prevailed on Lake Ontario, and the life-boat belonging to the garrison broke loose from its moorings and drifted out to sea for a mile or so before it was discovered.

Lieut. MORRISON overheard a remark made by Lieut. ASBURY that he would like to recover the boat, and at once volunteered to go in the barge and bring the life-boat back. It was soon decided to make the venture, and the party of eight men started between 11 and 12 o'clock day before yesterday. The boat was deemed the best on the river, and if any boat thereabouts could have lived in such a sea, she could. The barge came up to the life-boat about three miles from the mouth of the river, and a mile from the Canadian shore. Those who were watching say that the officers apparently gave up the idea of trying to recover the life-boat. The boat was headed for the shore, Lieut. MORRISON standing in the stern-sheets and guiding her course with the tiller ropes. The men had the oars apeak, with the blades turned to the wind for the purpose, probably, of being blown into the shore. The barge lurched, and Lieut. MORRISON lost his balance and went overboard, and almost immediately the boat capsized and the men went under. Five of the eight reappeared and were seen clinging to the bottom of the upturned boat.

Then followed a most heart-rending spectacle. The soldiers, all of whom were very muscular men, in fact picked out as the athletes of the battery, clung to the boat in that dreadful hour of agony. But one by one they were seen to relax their hold and sink beneath the waters. Private GEORGE DOWLE was the last person seen clinging to the barge. His body was found divested of most of his clothing, and he had evidently determined to try to swim to the shore when the barge had floated nearer to land. But the water was cold, and human strength is weakness at the best, and all lost their lives in sight of friends and almost within calling distance of the land. The bodies of the privates floated into the shore during the afternoon, and were recovered by the fishermen on the coast. We stated yesterday that the body of Lieut. ASBURY was found tied by the wrist to the barge. As the boat neared the land, Mr. McMILLEN, the sutler of the fort, a daring and fearless man, dashed into the surf and at great risk reached the body of the dead officer and brought it ashore. The bodies of all the men were recovered in the afternoon excepting that of Lieut. MORRISON. During the afternoon his body was seen several times floating toward Port Dalhousie. A fisherman followed it until dark, but as it was not washed ashore he could not recover it. Early next morning he resumed the search, and discovered the remains lying on the beach a short distance from Port Dalhousie. The bodies were brought to Niagara village and a Coroner's inquest held. Subsequently the remains were conveyed across the river to the fort. The barge floated ashore, but the life-boat had not been seen up to last night.

Lieut. ASBURY'S parents live at Quincy, Ill., and the father of the deceased requested that the body be placed in a metallic case and be forwarded to Quincy, accompanied by an escort. A telegram was received from Lieut. MORRISON's brother, who is now a cadet at West Point, stating that he would be at Niagara, Ontario, at 12 o'clock last night. The body will be taken to College Hill, near Cincinnati, where the family reside. The deceased officers were favorites in the garrison and with army people who knew them. First Lieut. GEO. ASBURY was a soldier, and fought in the Union army during the war, having originally entered the volunteer service. He was enrolled in the regular army in July, 1866. He was a married man, and his wife is now at Fort Niagara. He was, we think, about twenty-nine years of age.

Lieut. J. C. MORRISON, Jr., was a graduate of West Point, and entered the service in June, 1868. He was unmarried, and was aged about twenty-five years. Having been stationed at Fort Porter for over a year, he was well known in this city. On Monday last he returned to Fort Niagara from Oswego, where he had been on Court-martial duty.

The private soldiers were laid out in the Hospital in the large ward-room. They were dressed in their uniforms. Corporal GEORGE T. HOBBS was formerly a sailor, and also served in the British army. He was to have been married soon. GEORGE DOYLE was unmarried. It was said that he had recently inherited a large sum of money in England. His term of enlistment would not have expired for four years. FRANCIS PIERCE was married last fall. He was formerly a sailor. GEORGE F. HADLEY was unmarried. He had served ten years in the United States Army. PATRICK MOONEY was unmarried. He also was an old soldier. THOMAS SHARKEY was a single man and a good soldier. The funeral of the private soldiers was to take place at 11 o'clock this morning. The bodies were to be placed in a large grave, in the soldiers' cemetery, and it is the intention of their comrades to place a memorial monument over the spot. Over $150 has been raised for this purpose by the soldiers out of their limited pay.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

Though the theatrical season draws near to a close, it has not yet become barren of "first nights." The bills for this evening forecast an abundance of novelty. At Wallack's, "Randall's Thumb" will be acted for the first time in this country. At Niblo's, the earliest hearing of "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler" will be enjoyed, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU personating the principal character in that essentially American composition. At Lina Edwin's, "Rank" is to be brought out, the manageress of the theatre revisiting its audiences as the chief actress. At Wood's Museum, Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY will make known the drama, fresh to local audiences, of "Help." A modification of the programme of the Fifth-avenue Theatre will make "Used Up" the preface to "The Critic." Elsewhere the attractions of the past week will be maintained, but it will be admitted that, as the case stands, there is no lack of variety foreshadowed by the announcements.

THE SCIENCE OF DELSARTE.

Mr. JAMES STEELE MACKAYE delivers, at Steinway Hall, this evening, a second lecture on "The Science of Delsarte." Mr. MACKAYE's lectures are interesting and instructive, although they are the offerings of an enthusiast at the shrine of a deity whose influence over modern art is wholly misrepresented.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The fifth representation of Italian opera at the Academy, under the skilled and successful management of Signor ALBITES, takes place to-night. "Rigoletto" will be sung. Signor ORLANDINI is to be *Rigoletto*, Signor VILLANI the *Duke*, Miss KELLOGG *Gilda*, and Mme. FRIDA DE GEBELE *Maddalena*. The season will be a brief one, but its repertory seems to be of unusual capacity, for "I Vespri Siciliani" and "Faust" are already mentioned as ready for production.

GERMAN OPERA.

"Lohengrin" is to be sung at the Stadt Theatre this evening. Mme. KREBS-MICHAELESI is to personate *Ortrud*, and her matured talent as a lyric actress will doubtless invest the rôle with a significance it has not yet had. The distribution of parts is unchanged, in other respects, and it could hardly be bettered.

SATURDAY'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The sixth concert of the twenty-ninth season of the Philharmonic Society's existence was given at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. Though the fact was not mentioned on the bills of the night, the affair, we believe, was the last of the series credited to 1870-1871. It was of decided general interest, though the earliest rehearsals were very dispiriting. The parts of RAFF's new symphony, it was then announced, had not been received, and a familiar score had to be substituted. There was little likelihood that M. VIEUXTEMPS' services could be had in time for the final entertainment, and a slight chance of an *embarras du choix* in the matter of solo instrumentalists to replace that artist. The lady engaged to sing had proved unacceptable, and the prospect of discovering a vocalist of genius, talent and freshness was not of great promise. In spite of all these gloomy foreshadowings, the Society had the good fortune, a few days ago, to happen upon Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH, whose violin-playing was the feature of the concert, and to bethink themselves of the vocal merits of Miss MARIE KREBS, while a new composition by M. LOUIS DACHAUER added to the worth of the selections. The programme on Saturday was framed thus:

PART I.

Symphony, No. 3, in A minor, Op. 56.....Mendelssohn
1. Introduction and Allegro.
2. Scherzo, Assai Vivace.
3. Adagio Cantabile.
4. Allegro Guerriere and Finale Maestoso.
Grand Scena and Aria, "Der Freyschuetz,"....Weber
"Wie nahte mir der Schlummer."
Miss Marie Krebs.
Concerto, for the violin, in D, Op. 61......Beethoven
Allegro moderato; Larghetto; Finale.
Cadence by Damrosch. With Orchestral Accompaniment.
Dr. Leopold Damrosch.

PART II.

Overture, "Idomeneo"..................Mozart
Scene from Goethe's "Faust,"
"Marguerite at the Spinning Wheel"..L. Dachauer
Miss Marie Krebs.
Overture "Carnaval Romain,"..............Berlioz

The orchestra of the Philharmonic has never done more finished work than was shown by the rendering of MENDELSSOHN's symphony. Without taxing the powers of the band to the display of the grandeur attained to by a perfect interpretation of BEETHOVEN's colossal writings, the Scotch symphony, as that in A minor is often called, needs immense variety in expression and delicacy of recitation. The exquisite scherzo movement—the second—was delivered with especial *esprit* and finesse, while the whole performance was marked by an appreciation and by an intelligence of utterance which made an impression upon the audience, resulting in a demonstration of delight of exceptional warmth. Miss KREBS' singing, which followed the execution of the symphony, was by no means fruitful of equal pleasure. In view of the cheerful anticipations of Miss KREBS' success as a vocalist, her debut, indeed, may be set down as a positive disappointment. A severe cold, it is true, diminished naturally slender resources. But it was plain that Miss KREBS' voice is hard and unsympathetic, and that the deficiency in sensibility and expression to which we have so often referred when writing of her piano playing, is more conspicuous still in her singing. It is not worth while, therefore, to dwell upon the correct but soulless reading of the scena ed aria from WEBER's master-piece. Its bad effect was happily dispelled by the contribution of Dr. DAMROSCH to the concert. No more satisfying acquirements than this gentleman possesses could be wished for any public performer. A thorough and most conscientious musician, with exquisite taste and a reverence for his art infinitely more admirable than are the poses of most artists, his welcome and recalls are subjects for general congratulation. As a violinist Dr. DAMROSCH excels in the even beauty of his recitals. His tone is of excessive purity and sweetness, extreme breadth never being gotten at the expense of either of these characteristics, and his command of the keyboard, as far as all the legitimate niceties of fingering are concerned, is complete. The storm of approval which trod upon the last notes of the concerto—the cadences to which indicated with sufficient clearness his skill as a composer to warrant our lines as to the eminence of the musician—brought to a brilliant end the first portion of the entertainment. The second was exceedingly short. The overture to "Idomeneo," so strongly characteristic of what is known as the "Gluck period" of MOZART's career, and the noisy, but picturesque and really eloquent overture of BERLIOZ, were capitally rendered by the orchestra. Between the two Miss KREBS sang the scene by M. DACHAUER, already spoken of and commencing, as to the words:

"My peace is gone,
My heart is sore:
I never shall find it,
Ah, nevermore!"

M. DACHAUER is not to be felicitated either on his vocal or his instrumental interpreters. It was evident, however, that this composition, in the style of SCHUMANN, was finely illustrative of the words of GOETHE, both in melodic sentiment and in orchestral coloring. But Miss KREBS did not do it justice, and Mr. BERGMANN, because of lack of rehearsals, paid such infrequent respect to the *tempi* as to almost destroy the sense of the music. We hope for a speedy and faultless repetition of this very poetic and scholarly piece.

Nevada Alarmed by the Cessation of Mysterious Eruptions.

From the Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise, April 30.

A gentleman who came over from Steamboat Springs, yesterday morning, states that, within the past two days, there has been an astonishing change in the aspect of that slightly infernal region. Steam has ceased to issue from the hundred crevices and flues from which it has rushed ever since the eyes of white men first rested upon the spot, and jets of hot water are no longer spurted up. In fact, it is said all the springs have suddenly dried up, as though choked by some cave of rock, or other obstruction far down in the bowels of the earth. If the vent of the burning internal and infernal regions of the earth at that point has thus been shut off, the chances are good for a grand blow-up in that quarter before long. The safety valve has been shut down. Look out for the boiler! We hope when the grand crash comes Mount Davidson will not roll down into the city. Should the earth hereabout be observed to tremble—stand from under!

"Save Me From My Friends."

From the Springfield Republican, May 6.

Mr. SUMNER has a strong constitution and a powerful case on the San Domingo differences, but they are both imperiled by the united friendliness and rhetoric of Mr. GREELEY's and JOHN COCHRANE's Republican General Committee of New-York. Thus do they assail him:

Resolved, That the recent deposition of the United States Senate of CHARLES SUMNER of Massachusetts from senatorial dignities, defines to the American eye with startling distinctness the outlines of this tragic tableau. It is the 13th day of May, 1856. The curtain rises upon a Senate chamber, a seated senator and a stricken blow. The 10th day of March, 1871 has come. Again the Senate chamber. The seated senator and a blow. Fifteen years have passed. The Senate house and the man the same. Say you who saw the deed, all else unchanged, how falls the blow of slavery then, beneath the blow sped by vicarious vengeance now?

Open Day and Night.

On and after this date the establishments of H. T. HELMBOLD will be open to the public day and night. Prescriptions accurately compounded in all the languages. French, English, Spanish and German spoken. No. 594 Broadway, adjoining Metropolitan Hotel, and corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Broadway, Gilsey House, New-York, and Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.—*Advertisement.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENT IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic, by a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste. Dr. T. J. RICE, successor to and for twenty years with Dr. LEVETT, No. 42 East Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

It will Obliterate Sallowness, Moth-patches, Sunburn, Coarseness, &c., and give a marble-like complexion of great beauty. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM will perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Balm is to the complexion, LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON is to the hair. It causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."—It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and during the process of teething, it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

A Dead Burglar Brought to the Office.—Gen. Halsted, of Harrison, N. J., on the Passaic, states that last Friday night his Burglar Alarm Telegraph notified him that burglars were in his stable, to which he proceeded when he saw the burglar coming out of a window, and had his revolver not missed fire three times, he should have brought a dead burglar and laid him upon my office floor.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.
Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c.
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This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer, Scrofula and diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. A fresh supply just received by
J. F. HENRY,
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The best remedy known for cancerous, scrofulous and kidney diseases. See pamphlets. W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., 170 William-st., New-York.

Horticulturists Desirous of Forwarding and increasing their products, are recommended to use the CLIMAX FERTILIZER. It is adapted to all leguminous plants, peas, beans, &c., and also squashes, melons, and cucumbers. Test it, if you please, on your string-beans; some of it below the surface, in the drills only; some above only; some both above and below, and a part of the plot without any. You will then, yourself, judge which method is best, and hereafter will always use this Fertilizer in your garden. Put up in small bags, for sale at the seed-stores, price thirty cents.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga. Superior to all for Dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

Lobdell's New Mammoth Clothing-house for gents' and boys' ready-made and custom. Prices lowest in the City. 1,180 Broadway, corner 28th-st.

MARRIED.

CULVER—DAILEY.—By Rev. John E. Cookman, DUDLEY G. CULVER to MARY E. DAILEY.

DIED.

BLEECKER.—At Brooklyn, May 7, NICHOLAS BLEECKER, formerly of Albany, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, May 9, at 12 o'clock M., at the residence of his son-in-law, Anson Bangs, No. 305 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

BOGART.—Suddenly, Saturday morning, May 6, AUGUSTUS L. BOGART, Jr., aged 23 years, 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, William H. Wood, No. 210 East 62d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BIRDSALL.—Drowned, near Hastings, N. Y., Friday, April 14, while attempting to swim ashore from steam-boat *Connecticut*, FITCH T. BIRDSALL, son of the late William B. Birdsall, of Peekskill, N. Y., in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 10:40 train from 30th-st.

HOWE.—At Sing Sing, on Friday, May 5, EVELINA, daughter of Stephen G. and Ellen P. Howe, in the 7th year of her age.

KIRK.—On Seventh day, Fifth month, (6th,) at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel T. Valentine, No. 154 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, MARY T. KIRK, widow of Daniel Kirk, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Matinecock, Long Island, on Third day, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MYER.—Sunday morning, May 7, ABRAHAM D. MYER, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] East 63d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MORRIS.—At Paterson, N. J., Saturday, May 6, WILLIAM ARTHUR, youngest son of John J. and Martha Morris, aged 18 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Willis-st., Paterson, Tuesday morning, May 9, at 10 o'clock.

MUNSELL.—On Thursday afternoon, May 4, after a lingering illness, HENRY H. MUNSELL, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother, J. E. Munsell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 39 West 47th-st., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—At Frauinville, Suffolk County, Long Island, April 30, in the 73d year of his age, Rev. PHINEHAS ROBINSON. Rich in the measure of his years, richer still in grace and wisdom, he heard with gladness the call of the Master, "Come up higher."

SMITH.—On Sunday, ELLINOR CORNELISON, wife of Cornelius T. Smith.

Funeral on Tuesday from her late residence, at Nyack, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family and of her son John C. T. Smidt, and her son-in-law John L. Salisbury, are invited without further notice.

SEAMAN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, May 7, JOHN SEAMAN, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Henry, Robert and Edward, are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 15 West 37th-st., on Tuesday, May, 9, at 2 P. M.

The remains will be taken to Catskill for interment.

WINNE.—At Albany, on May 2, WILLIAM B. WINNE, in the 57th year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK
OF
FURNITURE,
consisting of dining-room, parlor, library and bed-room suites,
at F. KRUTINA'S
Manufactory and Ware-rooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., New-York.
N. B.—Bank and private offices fitted up. Prices defy competition.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
$1, $2, $3, $4 and $5 to $50 a set. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, four doors below 14th-st.

$330,000.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba; whole ticket, $33 currency; shares in proportion; Kentucky's, from $1 to $10. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway, upstairs, Room No. 4. Send for circular.

USE THURSTON'S TOOTH POWDER.—It is the best. Use THOMPSON'S POMADE OPTIME. It is exquisite. Sold by druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

COMPRESSED IVORY BILLIARD balls, martingale rings, checks, and solid sleeve buttons, animals heads with glass eyes, assorted colors. WM. M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.—GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, four doors below 14th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE!
APPLETON'S EUROPEAN GUIDE-BOOK contains 10 maps, 20 plans of the principal cities, and 120 engravings. 1 vol., 12mo. 720 pages, double column. Price $6.
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Sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

TWO MILLIONS WANTED.

An Abandoned wife and Children Sue for the Property of a Deceased Millionaire.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, May 5.

It will be remembered that some months ago the newspapers contained an account, with various comments, of the death of GUSTAVUS SCHURMANN, a very wealthy resident of the city of Indianapolis, who left an estate in that place and in this city, amounting in the aggregate to about two millions of dollars. The abandoned wife and children have entered suit in the Chancery Court for the possession of that part of his estate in this City. The petition was filed on Tuesday last.

It appears that the decedent, GUSTAVUS SCHURMANN, married in 1845, in Europe, and a few years afterward he abandoned his wife and two infant children, and eloped to America with one CATHARINE BENGELS, a factory girl, taking with him the greater part of the joint estate of himself and his wife. He settled in Indianapolis, where he lived with CATHARINE BENGELS as her husband until her death in 1858. He had by her five children, and he died in October, 1870. The suit is by the first wife against the administrator of her husband, the five children of CATHARINE BENGELS and her own children, they, the last two mentioned, being added as defendants as a matter of form. The plaintiff is and has been from her birth a resident of Aix-la-Chapelle, and a subject of Prussia. GUSTAVUS SCHURMANN was also born a subject of Prussia. Plaintiff intermarried with said SCHURMANN in 1845. Some days before their marriage, and in contemplation thereof, they made an ante-nuptial contract, by which it was agreed that there should be a community of estate in all acquisitions made by the parties to the contract after their marriage, and that the survivor of them should be entitled to one-half of the said acquisitions, and one-eighth of the other half in fee, and one-fourth of the remaining half for life.

(As a somewhat legal curiosity, we give the commencement and close of the said ante-nuptial contract verbatim: "We WILLIAM, by God's grace King of Prussia, &c., &c., make known to all men by these presents, that our hereinafter named notary has indicted the following document: * * * 'Be it commanded and ordained that all ministers of justice execute this act, that our general attorney in fact, and attorneys in fact in the court of justice, observe the same, that all commanders and officers of public authority and their deputies lend it the strong hand, when they are lawfully called upon to do so.'")

After the death of CATHARINE BENGELS, GUSTAVUS SCHURMANN recognized the plaintiff as his lawful wife, and endeavored by divers letters and other ways to induce the plaintiff to leave her home at Aix-la-Chapelle and live with him at Indianapolis. When said GUSTAVUS abandoned plaintiff, he took with him, of the joint estate or acquisitions of himself and plaintiff, about $90,000, leaving her about $54,000. The property owned by SCHURMANN in this city and Indianapolis was all acquired by him since he arrived in this country, and belonged to the said community estate provided for by the ante-nuptial contract. The plaintiff claims the full one-half and one-sixteenth of said estate in fee simple and one-eighth for life. The property in this city sued for is in part as follows: a large amount of stock in the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, Louisville and Nashville Railroad and other corporations, and real estate, some on Fourth and Jefferson streets, on Main-street, including Falls City Tobacco Bank, about 190 acres of land within the corporate limits of the city and numerous other tracts throughout the city.

During the life of the said CATHARINE BENGELS, SCHURMANN conveyed a large amount of property to her, the conveyance of which is prayed to be canceled, or an equivalent amount deducted from SCHURMANN's interest of the community estate.

SCHURMANN having also conveyed a large amount of property to one of his daughters by BENGELS, the same prayer is made in regard to her. The rents of the real estate in this city, amount to about $23,000 per annum. The annual income of the decedent amounts to over $70,000. In the hands of defendant, CHARLES POST, the administrator appointed in Indiana, there is over $900,000 in cash. Plaintiff prays that the real estate in Kentucky be placed under the control of the Commissioner of this Court as receiver, with authority to insure, repair, collect the rents and report to the Court. She prays that the ante-nupital contract be speedily enforced, &c., according to the law of Prussia; and she prays for a settlement, division and partition of the said estate.

Yesterday the Court appointed the Commissioner receiver as prayed, and steps are now being taken to marshal the assets of the estate.

The Vote for Governor in the Fourth Ward of New-Haven—Tammany Tactics Imitated.

From the Hartford Courant, May 6.

It is perfectly apparent from our report of the Committee's investigation at New-Haven, in another column, that a stupendous fraud was committed at and after election by the Democracy of the Fourth Ward in that city. Connecticut has heretofore been supposed to be free from the ballot-box stuffers who make the elections of New-York a farce, but the worst practices of these villains were repeated in New-Haven this Spring.

The fraud is a transparent one. The return of the moderator showed that about one hundred votes had been polled in excess of the check list. From a simple inspection of the vote of the ward for other officers the excess was palpably in favor of ENGLISH. Public attention was immediately called to this error. Detection of the fraud was to be avoided. To escape detection, 100 of JEWELL's votes are abstracted from the box, leaving the number of votes in substantial accordance with the check list. That they were abstracted from JEWELL's vote is demonstrated from the following facts:

1. According to the present count, ENGLISH and the entire Democratic State ticket run 100 in excess of Mr. C. R. INGERSOLL, the able and popular representative—the Legislature—which is incredible.
2. In addition, it makes JEWELL and the entire Republican State ticket run just 100 behind JOHN L. TREAT, the Republican candidate for second representative, which is also incredible.
3. In addition, it makes KENDRICK, who was scratched on 102 Democratic tickets, run within three votes of Mr. STODDARD, their candidate for second representative, and within a few votes of Mr. INGERSOLL.
4. Further, it makes Mr. ENGLISH's majority in this ward 232, whereas his highest majority in the ward heretofore has been only 79.

The fraud is an outrageous one. Whether its authors can be detected and exposed remains to be seen.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sale of suburban property, known as the Hawthornes, advertised by S. DINGEE & Co., did not take place, as expected, on Saturday last, but, owing to the unpropitious weather, was adjourned until to-morrow, (Tuesday,) when the auction is announced as positive.

THE BUSINESS OF LAST WEEK.

With the exception of one or two transactions, the business of a public nature for the week ending Saturday, May 6, demands but little notice, for the sales have been few, and but little property has been offered. The week following the 1st of May is always a dull one, however, at the City Exchange, and as it is also too early in the season to expect any great activity in suburban sales, as a natural consequence the market is a quiet one. The principal auction held at the Exchange during the week was that conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & Co. on Wednesday, at which the plot of ground belonging to the estate of CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, deceased, located on the Grand Circle, at the Broadway entrance to Central Park, was disposed of. Divided into thirteen lots, it was sold in the aggregate for $419,000, a price considered by good judges of property very fair. To be sure, the location is a very choice one, but, to a disinterested person, the query presents itself. To what uses can the land be put so as to pay an interest on the investment, especially when to this the cost of improvement is added? For a hotel the situation is, perhaps, a good one, but, even then, the construction of hotels so far up-town is as yet an untried experiment. For private residences, or for store purposes, the plot is certainly not suitable, and therefore, with the question of use undecided, we claim that the figure realized for this property was a large one. For the lot fronting on Central Park, at the south-east corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street, $62,000 was paid, the highest price, if we mistake not, as yet ever realized for a lot of similar size in the vicinity of the Park. Friday at the Exchange was also quite a busy day, and considerable City property was sold. The total value of New-York realty sold at the Exchange during the week ending Saturday, May 6, has been $624,350. For the week ending Saturday, April 29, the corresponding figures were $547,525. Increase last week, $76,825. The sales made on business days have been as follows: Tuesday, May 2, $39,900; Wednesday, May 3, $452,900; Thursday, May 4, $7,500; Friday, May 5, $124,050; total as stated, $624,350. The only auctioneers engaged during the week have been MULLER, WILKINS & Co., A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, and JAMES M. MILLER. In addition to the Exchange sales above noted, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. on Thursday sold 102 lots located at Jersey City, N. J., the lots together forming the ground formerly used by the St. George Cricket Club. The property as a whole brought $40,750, and with this mention a review of the public business of the week is concluded.

PRIVATE SALES.

The great feature of the real estate market at the present time, however, is the rise and extraordinary activity in lots around Central Park, particularly on the east or Fifth-avenue side. The sales recently made by private contract, and duly reported from day to day, within the last two weeks, have attracted wide-spread attention, while the extraordinary figures realized in some instances, have astonished even the most sanguine operators. This state of affairs has had a tendency to materially strengthen the general market, causing, as is reported by brokers, a special demand for choice property in the locality named, while at the same time prices have steadily advanced, owners in many cases refusing to sell at any sum. In west-side property, more activity is also perceptible, for capitalists finding it impossible to make investments on or near Fifth-avenue at what they consider reasonable figures, that is with a fair show of future profit, are naturally turning their attention westward, and there is really no valid reason why real estate on one side of the Park should be more valuable than on the other. The public improvements projected are certainly on full as extensive a scale, and should the proposed east-side viaduct prove successful, a similar mode of rapid transit will also be perfected on the west. For investment west-side property now offers superior advantages, for the price per lot being materially less, the prospective increase in values is correspondingly greater.

BUILDING ENTERPRISE.

As if to keep pace with the demand for building lots, building in the City was never more active than at present, as is evidenced in the official lists published in the TIMES from week to week; and in this respect it is gratifying to note that a superior class of buildings are in process of erection. For the past week the number of new buildings proposed, as reported, is 109, of which 64 are brown stone fronts, and 5 of iron entire. The number of new buildings projected during the month of April was over 600—a greater number for a single month than ever before recorded in the City. The plans submitted for alterations in buildings already constructed are also on an extensive scale.

BUSINESS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

For the present week the sales proposed are more numerous than last, and in some instances of special importance. In this connection particular attention is called to the sale of Brooklyn property, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at the Exchange, on Thursday, and to the extensive sale of City property, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at the same place, on Friday. In the list appended, several suburban sales are also noticed, showing that in this respect the season is about opening. Auctions will be held during the week as noted below, at which property will be offered by the auctioneers in charge as follows:

Today, Monday, May 8.

By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, the business premises No. 381 Canal-street, north-west corner of Laurens-street, embracing a four-story brick building, together with a lot, having a front on Canal-street of 21 feet 6 inches, and on Laurens-street of 79 feet 6 inches. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south-west corner of Greenwich and Vesey streets; lot 25 by 60.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., one lot on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, 175 feet west of Tenth-avenue.

By HAZARD, APTHORP & Co., on the ground, at 12 M., at public auction, a number of building lots near Norwood, N. J., on the line of the Northern Railway of New-Jersey, twenty-one miles from this City.

Tuesday, May 9.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, three full-size City lots on the south-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street; also, two full-size lots on the south-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street, and one lot in the rear fronting on Eighty-fourth-street. Upon the last-named property a large frame dwelling, 23 by 46, with extension, is erected, and a coach-house and stable, 25 by 50.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, a plot of land with the brick church building thereon, situate on the north side of Twenty-second-street, 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue; plot 75 by 98.9.

By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of S. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, the premises No. 224 East Fifty-ninth-street, south side, between Second and Third avenues, comprising a three-story brick and frame house, 28 by 23, and a lot 25 by 100.4.

By J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, by order of the executors of JOHN G. BERGIN, deceased, fifty-three lots on Third and Fourth avenues and on Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Fifty-third streets in that city. Also by order of the executors of JONATHAN SAUL, deceased, two houses and seventeen lots on Forty-fourth and Forty-ninth streets, near Third-avenue, Brooklyn.

By JOHNSON & MILLER, on the ground at 1 P. M. at Rutherford Park, N. J., at public auction without reserve, forty-four plots of ground, containing in all 135 city lots, embracing some of the choicest sites within the Park limits. An excursion train via Erie Railway leaving at 11 A. M., will convey to the Park all who may desire to attend the sale free of charge. Upon the success of this transaction will depend several large sales of lots in this section.

By S. DINGEE & Co., on the premises, at 12½ o'clock, the desirable property known as the Hawthornes, located on Long Island Sound, near the village of Rye Neck, in Westchester County. Sale adjourned from Saturday last.

Thursday, May 11.

By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Lot 25 by 100.4.

By JOHNSON & MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the executors of Mrs. MARY JOHNS, deceased, valuable Brooklyn property, as follows: Fifty-one lots located respectively on Douglass and Degraw streets, between Howard and Ralph avenues.

By JAMES A. FLEURY, on the premises, at Jamaica, Long Island, at 12 M., a desirable country residence, with four acres of ground, handsomely laid out, within half a mile of the railway station. The property was formerly owned and occupied by ROBT. L. SMITH, deceased.

By the Sheriff, at Gallagher's Hotel, in Jersey City, N. J., at 2 P. M., by order of the Court of Chancery in foreclosure, a three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 81 Washington-street, corner of Morris, in the town named, lot 27 by 125. Also, a stable, frame house and six lots in rear of the above, on Morris-street, lots each 25 by 100.

Friday, May 12.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executor of JOHN HOWLAND, deceased, the following City real estate: The four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 20 West Twenty-first-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, lot 25 by 98.9, house 70 feet deep, and the four-story English-basement brick house and lot No. 24 East Fourth-street, south side, 120 feet east of Lafayette-place, lot 25 by 84.3, house 50 feet deep, sold subject to one year's lease; also, the valuable property at Fort Washington, on the Bloomingdale road, belonging to the same estate, comprising 4½ acres of land, upon which is erected a mansion house 54 by 40, together with coach-house, stable, graperies, greenhouse, porter's lodge, &c. Messrs. LUDLOW & Co. will, in addition, at another executor's sale, offer other valuable City property, as follows: The premises Nos. 1,350, 1,352, and 1,354 Broadway, running through to Nos. 619, 621, and 623 Sixth-avenue, together with the four-story brick buildings covering nearly the entire plot, containing in front, on Broadway, 79 feet, on Sixth-avenue, 73 feet 10½ inches; in depth, on north side, 197 feet 2¼ inches, and on south side, 168 feet 9½ inches. Also, plot of ground, with brick buildings, known as Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-street, north-east corner of Cortlandt-alley, containing in front, 47.11½; in rear, 44.5½; in depth on east side, 96.2¼; west side, 101.4½. Also, the three-story and basement brick building known as No. 27 East Houston-street, south side, 64.1 east of Crosby-street, being 25.11 front, 26.5 rear, by 125.6 east side, and 119.4 west. Also, two lots, north side of Sixty-seventh-street, 125 feet east of Madison-avenue, each 25 by 100.5. The above is the most important sale of the week advertised.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of F. V. B. KENNEDY, Esq., referee, a lease of the lot, with improvements, on the south side of Forty-fifth-street, 400 feet west of Ninth-avenue.

Should other sales than the above be advertised, later in the week, they will be noticed in due season. The list is complete as far as auctions are as yet announced.

SUBURBAN SALES.

During the present week the first suburban sales of the season take place, but it is as yet too early to predict results in regard to this class of transaction, or to state definitely the course which speculation will take in relation to property in the vicinity of New-York. The majority of country auctions will be held during the latter part of this month and in June, and if we may judge at all from the number of such sales proposed by various auctioneers the season should be one of special interest, for should the public respond to the attractions presented, business will be brisk. In addition to the sales above noticed, suburban property will be offered in the following localities, within the next two months: By S. DINGEE & Co., on the 18th inst., ninety acres of land, at Rye, in Westchester County, the estate of the late Hon. A. W. BRADFORD. On the 25th inst., by the same firm, 600 acres in Westchester County, near Mamaroneck, the land embraced in the Grand Park enterprize, which unfortunately failed last year. If sold, as anticipated, on the 25th, the property will be offered without reserve. Also, by the same firm, during the season, at several successive sales, 1,000 acres in Rockland County, particulars in regard to which will soon be made public. By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., on or about May 16, an extensive sale of lots at Rutherford Park, N. J., will be held, and in June an important auction at Long Branch. This firm will also, during the season, conduct sales at Bergen, Cranford, Scotch Plains, Roselle and other sections of New-Jersey. J. M. SEAMAN proposes a large sale on Staten Island in June, and BLACKWELL & MARKS will probably hold several auctions in different sections of Westchester County, and at Nyack, on the Hudson, and elsewhere. Some of the most important sales to take place, however, will be those under the direction of JOHNSON & MILLER, who have already in contemplation auctions of country property at Staten Island, at Mamaroneck in Westchester County, at Stamford, Conn., and at Flatbush, Richmond Hill, Jamaica and Flushing, L. I. In regard to Flushing lots considerable speculative activity has been recently shown, and within the past three weeks we learn that property in this vicinity to the amount of $250,000 has changed hands. The location is a pleasant one, a village of 7,800 inhabitants, within a few miles of the City, and the improvements at Hempstead, under the direction of Mr. STEWART, with the construction of the railway to that point, have done much to bring Flushing into notice. As the arrangements for the proposed sales are perfected they will receive proper attention, and at the same time a record will be kept of the transactions as consummated.

PRIVATE SALES REPORTED, &C.

Private sales recently effected are reported as follows: By WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, two lots south side of Seventy-fifth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, sold for $30,000; also, one lot on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets, 25 by 85, for $4,500, and four lots on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-third-street, 102 by 100, with three lots on the rear, 60 by 102, sold for $165,000.

By M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 72 Cedar-street, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 25 by 65 by 102.2, on west side of Fifth-avenue, No. 508, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Hoffman lease, ground rent with renewals, $500 per annum, sold for $70,000; four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot on south-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Fortieth-street, 20 by 55 by 85, sold for $37,000; two four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on south side of Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, each 20 by 50 by 100, sold for $70,000.

By JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Bowery, one lot one the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 325 feet west of Fifth-avenue; sold for $25,000.

Messrs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, advertise an extensive list of valuable property at private sale; also, a large number of furnished and unfurnished houses to let.

The receipt of the *Sunbeam* for May, published by BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-street, is acknowledged. The information contained, particularly for reference, will be found useful by their patrons.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on approved first-class real estate in this City or Brooklyn. No bonus required.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Refer by permission to:
Brown Brothers & Co.,
Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON 5TH AND 8th avs., opposite the Park; also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park; also, Madison-av. lots, single or in plots; also, lots on 5th-av., south of the Park; also, lots on the Boulevard and Riverside Park. Among the above will be found several desirable blocks and parcels. For diagrams and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FORTY-EIGHT-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs., a convenient location.—For sale furnished or unfurnished, a brown-stone high-stoop house, 18.9x45x100; all improvements; good order, $22,500. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET, BEtween 5th and Madison avs., thirty or forty feet frontage for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE—FACING THE PARK, BELOW 80TH-ST.—For sale, a choice plot of four lots, including corner.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MANSION house, together with forty-seven lots of land, situate on the Grand Boulevard and 134th-st., late the residence of Alvin Higgins, Esq. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BEEKMAN HILL, 50TH-ST., NEAR the Terrace, brown-stone high-stoop house, furnished, No. 406. Also several fine lots on Beekman estate. For permits apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

$25,000—35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—For sale a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x45x98.9; extension on first floor. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

SIXTIETH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND Lexington avs.—For sale at a bargain, a four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 21x52x100; well built and in complete order; furniture if desired. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

$17,000.—WEST 38TH-ST.—FOR sale a four-story high-stoop brick house, 18.9x55 extension, lot 98.9, in good order.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Houses and Lots.

To let or for sale at Bayonne, Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Roselle, Cranford, Westfield, Fanwood, Plainfield, Dunnellen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Raritan, North Branch, Clinton, Bloomsburg and Philipsburg.
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

RUTHERFURD PARK.

Attention is called to JOHNSON & MILLER'S auction advertisement of an important and positive sale of 130 choice lots in the most beautiful part of the Park, to be sold by order of an original stockholder. Be sure and read auction advertisement, or call on JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., for information.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT GREAT Neck, L. I., the elegant residence of the late Mr. B. R. McIlvaid, fronting Long Island Sound; high and healthy location; fine views; unusual facilities for bathing, boating, fishing, &c.; large modern house, with all the conveniences of a City residence; handsome grounds, ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery, trout-pond, &c.; large barn, carriage-house and stables; ice-house, filled; all in perfect order; one hour from New-York by boat or railroad. Photograph and particulars at office of O. G. BENNETT, No. 9 Pine-st.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Clifton, Staten Island; Vine Cottage, twelve rooms, with every convenience; the residence for the past two years of Samuel Lawrence, Esq.; the situation is perfectly healthy, and free from all nuisances, and the neighborhood in every sense desirable; price, with good stable and coach-house, $12,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; or R. W. CAMERON, No. 23 South William-st., New-York.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage, or will trade for Roselle property, house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A PLOT OF TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES, at Willett's Point, near Flushing, one mile from railroad depot, and near steam-boat landing; splendid bathing and fishing; fine water front, commanding magnificent and very extended views up and down the East River; can be subdivided to great advantage; cottage on the property. Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st. Or will be leased for farming purposes.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, IN Dutchess County, New-York, superb in all its appointments; will exchange for improved City property. For full descriptions inquire of
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country-place of one acre; dwelling, 14 rooms; stable; carriage-house; greenhouse, and all out-buildings; at Shady Side, N. J., opposite 100th-st. Address C. F. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Printed catalogue mailed free.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM HEIGHTS ABOUT six acres of land, with house containing twelve rooms, and large carriage-house. The buildings have just been put in complete order and painted throughout; rent, $800. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, A VERY DESIRAble house, with seven acres of ground, stables and out-buildings; the grounds are tastefully laid out; house contains twelve rooms, and is within about ten minutes of Fordham Station. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

LAKE GEORGE.—TO RENT, FOR THE Summer season, a small cottage, fully furnished, situated on the main road between the Fort William Henry Hotel and the Lake House, close to the lake.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN—TO RENT, FOR THE year or season, a large house, twenty-one rooms, well adapted for a first-class boarding-house, well located, commanding fine river views, within five minutes' walk of depot, in first-class order. BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR FOR one year, the country-seat of John Hone, at Morristown, N. J.; house large and fully furnished; stables commodious; grounds, gardens, &c., in perfect order. Apply to HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT FORDHAM, N. Y., the fine dwelling, late of Jacob Lorillard, twelve rooms, with thirteen acres of land; stables and garden; much fine fruit. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—TO RENT, A FURnished cottage, situated on the main road, opposite to Rockwell Hall, and adjoining property of A. P. Man, Esq.; 1¼ acres of land; stable. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., on Centre-st., ten minutes' walk from depot, a two-story and basement cottage-house, pleasantly located. Rent $450 per annum. Apply to Mrs. J. G. HORTON, adjoining premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON.

A large furnished house in complete order, with lawn extending to the river; stables, ice-house, &c.; fruit and vegetables in abundance. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—DESIRABLE residence, Prince's Bay, Staten Island; partially furnished; thirteen rooms; double piazza; kitchen attached; cistern and well-water at door; grounds tastefully arranged and shaded with evergreens and fruit-trees; excellent garden, barn, carriage and other out-buildings, in good order; splendid beach for bathing and fishing; one and a quarter miles from Pleasant Plains Depot; one and a half hours by Staten Island Railroad from City. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE, with about two acres, situated between West Farms and Fordham, near the residence of F. Grote, Esq.; grounds tastefully laid out, with abundance of fruit; house contains twelve rooms, with all modern conveniences; rent, $1,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A CHARMING COUNTRY RESidence and five acres, in Westchester County, sixteen miles from City Hall, convenient to railroad and steam-boat. Address CHARMING RESIDENCE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR SEAson or year, a handsomely-furnished cottage-house, nine rooms, pleasantly situated. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, NO. 25 West 45th-st., near 5th-av. and many churches; four-story brown stone dwelling-house; open today from 10 to 4 P. M. Apply at No. 103 Chambers-st.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near two railroad depots, a farm with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 103 Fulton-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST STABLES IN the City at No. 217 West 26th-st., containing eight stalls, with fine tenement over stable. The street to be paved with wood.
ALSO, the HOUSE No. 230 5th-av.
ALSO, the very handsome five-story HOUSE, No. 13 East 36th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
Inquire of JOHN J. FINNEY, No. 6 Wall-st., third story, front office.

TO LET—AT NO. 254 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE City Hall; the first floor, a fine light room, 25x105, well adapted for any kind of office or for a store; the basement, 25x70, light and dry, entrance inviting; well adapted for sale of stationary, office furniture, trunks, &c.; rent according to the times. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, second floor.

TO LET AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Store in the Ocean House, between the Mansion House and United States Hotel, occupied for the past ten years as a fancy-goods store. Apply to JOHN F. R. BROWN, No. 19 Morton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED OR PARTLY-furnished house for about four months; must have good grounds and small stable; to be within an hour's ride of the City, and within a mile of the depot. Address, with full particulars, M., Box No. 3,048 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY AT FORT WASHINGTON, ON WEST 21ST-ST., AND EAST 4TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 12, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SALE BY ORDER OF WILLIAM C. WETMORE, EXECUTOR OF JOHN HOWLAND, Deceased.

FORT WASHINGTON—The valuable property, consisting of four and a half acres of land, with mansion, coach-house, stable, graperies, greenhouse, lodge, &c. The house was built in the best manner, by days' work; the walls, both outside and partition, are brick and hollow; house 54x40 feet, or including piazzas, which surround the entire house, 74x67 feet; the house has every convenience, with a fine view of the North River, being situate 210 feet above tide-water, within twenty minutes' drive of the Central Park and three minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depot.

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—The first-class brown-stone house and lot No. 20 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is four stories, high stoop, 25 by about 70 feet, with butler's pantry extension; well built; in good order; contains all the modern improvements, and is unusually convenient in its divisions and arrangements. Lot 25x98.9.

EAST FOURTH-STREET—The four-story English-basement brick house No. 24 East 4th-st., 25.4x50 feet, south side, 120 feet east of Lafayette-place, subject to a lease for one year. Lot 25.4x84.3.

For permits, maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

The furniture in both Fort Washington and West 21st-st. houses will be sold at auction, due notice of which will be given.

THE BEST REAL ESTATE EVER OFFERED FOR AN

INVESTMENT OR A HOME.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
Tuesday, May 16, 1871,
At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises,
ABSOLUTE PUBLIC SALE OF
200 BUILDING PLOTS
ON THE HEIGHTS AT
RUTHERFURD PARK,
FORTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,
Between the Broad Gauge Double Track Railroads, the Erie Railroad and the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad.
EASY WALKING DISTANCE FROM THREE STATIONS.
PLANK WALKS THROUGH EVERY STREET.
Special train from foot of Chambers-st. and 23d-st., Erie Railway, at 11¼ A. M. Luncheon on arrival of train.
Get maps and free passes of the auctioneers, and at the ferry on the day of sale.
Splendid music by Grafulla's full Band.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
TUESDAY, MAY 9,
at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.,
by order of one of the original stockholders.
Positive sale, without any limit or reservation,
135 OF THE CHOICEST LOTS IN THE PARK.
Location unequaled. Surroundings excellent. First-class villas all around. Ground high and commanding. Near two railroad depots.
Terms liberal. Collation before sale. Free excursion passes for 11 o'clock train, May 9, over Erie Railroad to the Park, with maps and full particulars, will be furnished by
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock,
POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE SALE.
By order of Thomas D. Hudson and Samuel C. Barnes, Esqs., executors of the estate of Mrs. Mary Johns, deceased, of
57 CHOICE NINTH WARD (Brooklyn) LOTS,
finely situated on high ground, on Douglass-st. Boulevard and Degraw-st., between Ralph and Howard avs. Sale positive, as the estate must be closed. Terms easy. Maps and particulars at auctioneers' offices,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York,
No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Also, at same time and place, positive sale by order of trustee in bankruptcy of three valuable East New-York lots, situated on the north-east and north-west corners of
ATLANTIC-AV. AND SIGEL-AV.
Maps and particulars at offices of auctioneers.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York,
No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY ON WEST 22D-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—The plot of land, together with the brick church building thereon, situate on the northerly side of West 22d-st., commencing 100 feet east of 9th-av.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—IN PARTITION OF
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
CORNER CANAL AND LAURENS STS.
ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, auctioneers, will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, the four-story building No. 381 Canal-st., corner Laurens-st., (South 5th-av.) Size lot, 21.6 on Canal-st. by 79.6 on Laurens-st. Maps at the auctioneers' office, 87 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE
OF THE HAWTHORNES,
AT RYE NECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The sale of this beautiful property, adjourned on account of the storm on Saturday, will positively take place on

TUESDAY, MAY 9, AT 12½ P. M.,
ON THE GROUNDS.

Take the 9½ or 11½ A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.

For maps and particulars apply to
S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THURSDAY, 11TH INST., on the premises, the elegant residence of the late Robert L. Smith, Jamaica, Long Island, half mile from station; fine mansion, greenhouse, stable, &c.; four acres of land, beautifully laid out; fine shade-trees, plenty of fruit, flowers, &c. Very desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in the City, or for investment.
Terms liberal.
Take ferry at James-slip at 10½ or 34th-st., at 10¼ A. M.

DRY GOODS.

Choice Attractions in Silks.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, MAY 8,
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS OF
PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
CONSISTING OF

A large invoice of EXTRA-HEAVY GROS GRAIN at $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3, and $3 50, worth $2, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 50, and $4.

A large line of REAL FAILLE SUBLIME, at $1 75, $2, $2 50, $2 75, $3, and $3 50, worth $2, $2 50, $3, $3 25, $3 50, and $4.

A large invoice of LYONS CASHMERE SATIN FINISH at $2 25, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, and $5, worth $2 75, $3, $3 50, $4, $5, and $6.

These goods are all new, and comprise one of the largest assortments of first-class dress silks ever offered in this City.

ALSO,
DESIRABLE BARGAINS IN FANCY SILKS,
COMPRISING

A large and elegant assortment of Fancy Stripes, Checks, and Chene SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS, which will be offered at less than importers' prices.

Also, Plain Trimming Silks and Satins in endless variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

Linen Department.

ALL LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, from $1 75 upward.
White fringe French Cloths, Napkins to match.
Pink and Buff TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS.
Extra-heavy colored-bordered TABLE CLOTHS, at greatly-reduced prices.
FRINGE LUNCH CLOTHS, all sizes.
8-4 LUNCH and WINE CLOTHS, very low.
8-4 TABLE DAMASK, 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c., and $1.
3-8 DOILIES at 60c. per dozen.
LINEN DRUGGETS, in all widths.
PATTERN CLOTHS, in great variety.
LINEN HAIR CRASH, all widths.
HUCK TOWELS, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per dozen.
Very fine FRENCH BORDERED TOWELS.
Brown and White BATH TOWELS.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4.
CRIB QUILTS, all sizes, very low.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

MOURNING GOODS.

ON MONDAY, MAY 8,
will be opened
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS.
CONSISTING OF

A new invoice of BLACK IRON GRENADINES at 65c., 75c., 87½c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 87½ and $2, worth 85c., 95c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 25.

A new invoice of REAL CANVAS MESH SILK and WOOL GRENADINES at $1 25, $1 50, $2 and $2 50, worth $1 50, $1 75, $2 50 and $3.

A new invoice of MOURNING GRENADINES at 75c., 87½c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75, worth 87½c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2.

A large assortment of ALL-SILK ARMURE GRENADINES, in various styles of Mesh, at low prices.

BLACK CASHMERE D'ETE and BLACK CASHMERE D'ECOSSE for Sacks, in all grades, at a great bargain.

A large stock of BLACK ALPACAS, superior brands, at 25c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 65c., 75c., 85c. and $1, worth 35c., 45c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1 and $1 25.

ALSO,
A large assortment of BLACK GRENADINE BYZANTINE and CASHMERE SHAWLS from $3 50 upward, to which especial attention is called.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

Great Bargains in Hosiery.

Full regular-made COLORED HOSE at 25c., worth 35c.
Full regular-make ENGLISH HOSE, 45c., worth 55c.
Fancy COTTON HOSE at 40c., worth 50c.
BALBRIGGAN HOSE at 65c., worth $1.
REAL BALBRIGGAN HOSE at $1, worth $1 25.
LISLE-THREAD HOSE at 70c., worth $1.
OPEN-WORK HOSE at $1, worth $1 25.
Plain and FANCY SILK HOSE at $2 25, worth $3.
Ladies' FRENCH COLORED HOSE at 75c., worth $1.
Children's regular-made COLORED HOSE, from 15c. upward.
Misses' ENGLISH COLORED HOSE at 25c., worth 35c.
Misses' BALBRIGGAN HOSE at 50c., worth 62c.
Misses' SILK HOSIERY at $2, worth $3.
Misses' FANCY COLORED HOSIERY at 20c., worth 30c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

FINE VARIETY
HOSIERY AND SUMMER UNDER-WEAR,
AT LOW MARKET PRICES.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., near Broadway, } New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st., } New-York.
No. 610 6th-av., near 36th-st., } New-York.
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia
For the convenience of residents in the upper portion of the City, we have established an office at No. 610 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.
We are prepared, as usual, to
DYE, CLEANSE AND REFINISH
every variety of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.
NOTE.—These are our only offices.

HAIR! HAIR!
SHAW'S PATENT HAIR equal to human hair; chignons, chetions, switches, $1 each; human hair, cheapest in the country; switches, thirty inches, $1 50 each and upwards; children's braids, $6 per set. Ladies' own chignons dressed over for 25 cents,
AT NO. 352 BOWERY,
Near Great Jones-st.

WINDOW SHADES
FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS,
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF INDIA Camels' Hair Shawls, comprising the finest bordered shawls I have opened for years.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs, has a rare and beautiful assortment of India goods.

Furniture Coverings
IN SILK, WORSTED AND COTTON.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE STOCK
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK THREAD LACES,
BLACK HALF REAL AND FRENCH LACES,
REAL POINT AND DUCHESS LACES,
COLORED AND WHITE REAL CLUNY LACES,
REAL AND IMITATION VALENCIENNES LACES,
HAMBURGS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
LLAMA PARASOL COVERS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS,
LACE COLLARS, COLLARETTES, CAPES, BERTHES, SLEEVES, &c.
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF LACE GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS.
McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant to wait on a lady either sick or well; would assist with the housekeeping, and is a first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can dress ladies' hair; has no objection to the country. Call or address for two days No. 416 West 29th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who understands American cooking, a situation in a private family; is a first-class hand at bread and pastry; would do the coarse washing and has good references; country preferred. Address No. 52 Frankfort-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant; can bring it up by the bottle; also competent to take care of an invalid, either in the country or City. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, made-up dishes and desserts; good pastry; best City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 255 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as seamstress; is a good dress-maker and trimmer; understands all kinds of fancy and family sewing; is a good operator; no objection to City or country; best City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 223 35th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A highly-recommended young woman; three years in her last place in the City, very near; seamstress and chamber-maid; will take either, or will take entire charge of an infant; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family, or would do upstairs work and lady's muslins; she is fully competent in both capacities; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 229 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, about thirty, a situation as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is an excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate on machine; experienced nurse, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a young woman as good chamber-maid; has no objection to do fine washing and chamber-work in a small family. Can be well recommended as a good chamber-maid or laundress from her last place. Apply at No. 149 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress or waitress and chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country or a family living permanently in the country. Call at present employer's, No. 310 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant German girl as first-class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESsional nurse; no objection to grown children; also no objections to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., French Office.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A situation; gets up hot and cold dishes equal to a man cook; has lived in the best of families. Call at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st. and 5th-av., at French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; is a good operator; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as infant's nurse, or care grown children or an invalid; has several years' experience; no objection to travel; best City references. Call at No. 293 West 27th-st., front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or waitress; is competent and obliging; will be found reliable in presence or absence of the family; undoubted City reference. Call or address No. 399 4th-av., corner 28th-st., in shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIor laundress who understands all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c.; is a Protestant; best City references as to character, capability, &c. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country; good City references given. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION, BY a very respectable young woman; she is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman, and a very good laundress; French fluting; box pleating, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; City or country; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call for two days at No. 133 8th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as thorough cook; is an excellent baker; is neat and reliable; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse; would take the entire charge of a baby; has three years' City reference. Call or address No. 121 West 56th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, very respectable, and a first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady and sew; can be well recommended. Apply at 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH MAID, A SITUation; can make dresses, and understands her business as maid perfectly. Call at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXperienced waitress or parlor maid; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 458 4th-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; no objection to assisting with the washing; best of reference. Call at 245 East 29th-st.

SERVANTS.

Employers in City or country promply supplied with capable and reliable servants.
OFFICE NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED FOURTEEN YEARS.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., will be found a large selection of first-class servants of every description, viz.: cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses and girls of all work, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., SITuations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses and all American, English, Irish, German, French and Scotch servants suited immediately.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS servants, with excellent recommendations, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD GERMAN, French, Irish and American help, for City and country, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

ALL WANTING TRUSTWORTHY female servants can be suited at the Broadway Employment Office, 1,305 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.

TO THE FAMILIES—TO BE HAD ON demand at all times, at the only French Office in the City, a select assortment of help from all nations. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a good situation for her nurse, to take care of a young child or children, and as seamstress. Apply to Mrs. HENRY DRAPER, No. 28 West 33d-st., on Monday, May 8, from 1 until 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, in a small private family; has two years' best City reference from last place. Call or address 787 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR 150 GOOD servant girls in Summer houses, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses and families. Call at No. 287 Bowery, near Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 150 West 18th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGlish Protestant man and his wife (no encumbrance) on a gentleman's or farmer's place; the man as general useful man; understands the care of horses, driving, &c.; is willing and not afraid of work; the wife as good general housekeeper, or cook, washer and ironer; best of reference; will hire for low wages. Apply or address HECTOR WINCHESTER, No. 9 Gold-st., rear, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; can take charge of any gentleman's establishment; can drive single or double hand; unexceptionable references given. Address H. W., at Mr. Campbell's harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, fifty-seven years of age, a situation as groom and coachman; has twenty-eight years' [illegible] preferred to high wages. Address C. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as gardener; is a good, careful driver; understands hothouse gardening; can milk, and willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; reference from employer. Address J. B., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; fully competent; good driver; twenty years' experience in the country; grapevines, fruit-trees, and general management of a gentleman's place; not afraid to work; good reference. Address B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by an Englishman, married; no encumbrance; perfectly temperate; is a good driver and understands horses well; good reference from last employer. Call or address COACHMAN, private stable No. 121 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG married man, a situation as coachman; sober, steady and obliging; good City or country reference. Call or address for two days E. BERRY, No. 347 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman or gardener, or both; is fully competent for both; seven years' references from his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, will meet attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Call or address [illegible], at No. 63 University-place, Graham's harness-store.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN DESIRES a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; good reference from private family; new in the City; no objection to the country. Address A. B. C., No. 32 West 9th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man; has six years and a half City reference from last employer, and thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address D. C., No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman; understands the care and charge of horses; best of reference given. Call or address present employer, No. 18 West 44th-st., for two days, James Shorter.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man of long experience; is a first-rate driver and excellent groom or gardener; thoroughly understands the business; has best of City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single, Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best of City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and his wife, the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months, in this City, or a short distance in the country; satisfactory reference. Address J. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (MARRIED, one child,) a situation as coachman and general servant; [illegible] or would take charge of lodge; or would go separate; good reference. Address F. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, thoroughly understands his business; City or country; is willing and obliging; good City reference from his last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; good reference from his last place. Address J., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a steady, competent young man; can take full charge of a small place; the best reference given. Address A. FEARSALL, 235 Graham-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MIDDLE-aged Protestant (single) man as vegetable or flower gardener; [illegible]. Call for two days at No. 18 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waiter, single, in a private family; best City reference from most respectable family. Call for two days, No. 82 East 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by an English gardener, married; without encumbrance; [illegible]. Address J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant English butler, with recommendations [illegible]. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., French Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman who is a trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious young man; understands his business thoroughly. Address T. P. R., Post-office Box No. 2,862.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHman who thoroughly understands his duties; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at 120 West 25th-st.

HELP WANTED.

GIRLS WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITuations in City or country, such as cooks, laundresses, dressers, nurses, seamstresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, housekeepers, and girls lately landed. Apply at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 123 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A CHILDREN'S NURSE, BY A family in the country, near New-York; must be a competent German or English girl; a desirable permanent home for a desirable girl. Address for one week C. J. E., care Wilson, Lockwood, Everett & Co., No. 61 Murray-st., New-York.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the company, with references, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AN HONEST, SOBER, AND well recommended woman, [illegible] must be Protestant, and a settled woman; [illegible] between the hours of [illegible], at No. 28 West 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY IN A NEIGHBORing city, a Protestant woman, one who thoroughly understands the duties of lady's maid. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 5th-av., this day and Tuesday.

A COOK, LAUNDRESS, WAITRESS, and chamber-maid (Protestant) wanted to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 4 Union-square.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of SMITH, HODENPYL & CO. has been dissolved by the death of Mr. Gerrit Smith.
ANTHONY J. G. HODENPYL.
PIERRE T. TUNISON.
GEO. W. SHIEBLER.
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HODENPYL, TUNISON & SHIEBLER, as manufacturers of gold chains and chain goods, at No. 179 Broadway.
ANTHONY J. G. HODENPYL.
PIERRE T. TUNISON.
GEO. W. SHIEBLER.
FRANCIS D. MASON, Special.
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1871.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & BOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 824 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.,
New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the purest manner, [illegible] extract teeth, [illegible] the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.
Freshly-mined Cumberland Coal, of the best quality, from the Borden Mines, arriving daily for shipment at Baltimore. For sale by
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR BUSINESS for sale, with steam power and machinery, at Yonkers, N. Y. For further particulars inquire of J. A. HALLEY, No. 76 Exchange-place.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STEAM DUMMY engine, cylinder 18x26, [illegible] in complete order; also, one second-hand locomotive, and one second-hand stationary engine; all will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to the President or Superintendent at the office of the South-side Railroad Company, South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COW (three-quarters Durham and one-quarter Alderney) yielding the best milk. Inquire at No. 8 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF STATUARY, (NYDIA, THE BLIND GIRL OF POMPEII,) by Randolph Rogers. Apply at No. 209 Lexington-av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, May 10 | Abyssinia, Sat., May 13
Russia, Wednesday, May 17 | Calabria, Saturday, May 20
Cuba, Wednesday, May 24 | Aleppo, Thursday, May 25
China, Wednesday, May 31 | Parthia, Saturday, May 27
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7 | Batavia, Saturday, June 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Columbia.....Sat., May 13 | Australia.....Sat., June 3
Anglia.....Sat., May 20 | Europa.....Sat., June 10
Assyria.....Sat., May 27 | India.....Sat., June 17

"EXTRA" STEAMER.

CALEDONIA.....WEDNESDAY, May 10.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 3 P. M. ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, May 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, May 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 27, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, May 10, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...May 17, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....May 24, at 9 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....May 27, at 11 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....May 31, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Cap. T. W. FREEMAN, June 7, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN..Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE.....DANRE.....Saturday, July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, May 13, at 12 M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, May 20, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 15, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Puerta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 12.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail May 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Thursday, April 27 | Samaria, Thu'sday, May 4
Siberia, Thursday, May 11 | Tripoli, Th'sday, May 18

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston. C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....May 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau) May 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....May 25

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M.—direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Tuesday, May 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only,) Weds., May 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Saturday, May 27

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an immunity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEGOTIATION OF THE

NEW U.S. GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The Bonds bear FIVE PER CENT. interest, payable quarterly; interest and principal payable in Gold, and are free from taxation of any kind.

Payment may be made in 5-20 Bonds or Gold at par

NEW-YORK CROTON WATER STOCK SEVENS, (7s,)

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.

FOR SALE AT 104.

GEO. K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the NINTH NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, at the close of business on the 29th day of April, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,176,104 72
Overdrafts		2,827 94
United States bonds to secure circulation		900,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand		364,000 00
Due from national banks		823,503 93
Due from State banks and bankers		354,497 67
Banking-house		504,463 31
Current expenses		35,063 49
Premiums paid		71,038 56
Checks and cash items		4,511 43
Exchanges		928,942 12
Fractional currency and nickels		5,895 00
Specie, viz.: Coin	$12,069 71	
Gold Treasury notes	387,014 00	
Gold checks	16,771 79—	415,855 50
Legal tenders		820,386 50
Clearing-house certificates		110,000 00
Three per cent. certificates		450,000 00
Total		$10,967,090 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$1,500,000 00
Surplus fund	155,006 00
Discount	49,913 09
Exchange	1,978 82
Interest	34,026 27
Profit and loss	1,020 44
Circulation outstanding	784,721 00
Dividends unpaid	230 00
Individual deposits	3,060,773 06
Certified checks	110,487 07
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,865 88
Due to national banks	3,388,691 58
Due to other banks and bankers	1,872,372 96
Total	$10,967,090 17

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank, of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of May, 1871. J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
J. Q. PREBLE,
THOMAS A. VYSE, JR., } Directors.
GEO. C. COLBURN,

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

JOHN E. GAVIT, TRACY R. EDSON,
NEZIAH WRIGHT, C. L. VAN ZANDT,
J. DORSEY BALD, WM. M. SMILLIE,
ALBERT G. GOODALL, GEO. H. STAYNER.
THEO. H. FREELAND.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following officers were elected:

JOHN E. GAVIT, President.
C. L. VAN ZANDT and ALBERT G. GOODALL, } Vice-Presidents.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary, and
NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 8th inst., and reopened on Wednesday, the 14th day of June proximo.

J. F. TRACY, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, until SATURDAY, 12 M., May 13, 1871, for the sale to the undersigned of $200,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, issued under their deed of trust to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, Trustee, dated Oct. 22, 1869.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, By J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President, Trustee.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to stockholders. The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., of the 8th day of May next, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 17th day of May next.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1871.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI- RECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 15th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 13 West 11th-st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th of May, 1871.

Poll open at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW-ST., transact a general Banking business, and buy and sell on commission stocks, bonds and gold. Interest allowed on deposits, and subject to checks at sight.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

WE OFFER FOR SALE,

On favorable terms, WARREN RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

This road is part of the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and the Bonds are an unquestionable security.

Also, the following, interest on which is payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, N. Y.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, $10,000 PER MILE, AT 82 AND INTEREST.

This road is completed and in successful operation.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 18, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6, 1871.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M. JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the election of four directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, on SATURDAY, June 10, 1871; the polls to be open from 12, noon, to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d May, 1871, at 2 P. M., until 26th June, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.

R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, May 2, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR officers and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the Board rooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF stockholders of the American Metallurgical Company will be held at its office, No. 37 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY, 10th day of May, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M. R. W. RAYMOND, Secretary.

LOST—CERTIFICATES—NO. 641, FOR ONE hundred shares, and Nos. 642 and 661, for fifty shares each, of the Calumet Mining Company stock, standing in the name of F. W. Davis, Cashier. The same were mailed at this City on the 12th of April last, addressed to such Company, at Boston, Mass.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 3, 1871.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—NO. 241 WEST—A large, pleasant room, with ample closets, hot and cold water, and board for two persons, at $25 per week; other rooms, with or without board, at lower prices.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, second floor, bath, &c., on floor; private table preferred; by season or year, at moderate terms. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st. References.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—VERY FINE second-story rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also a fourth-story room; references exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with a splendid furnished room by a private family, in a good neighborhood. Apply at No. 358 West 55th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, suitable for gentlemen, or a married couple at No. 84 Greenwich-av., corner 12th-st.; references exchanged.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-ST. AND 4TH-AV. —A large front room and bedroom adjoining to let to a gentleman and wife; partially furnished, if required. Apply at No. 109 85th-st., near 4th-av.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO RENT—Handsomely-furnished rooms; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman and overlooking Madison-square.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S—NO. 281 4TH-AV., house adjoining Calvary Church, one suite of rooms; also, two single rooms to let with board for the Summer, or shorter time. Terms moderate.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM FOR a single gentleman; house and location very desirable; rent $2 50 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST., two desirable rooms, with board, suitable for a single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A LADY LIVING IN A HEALTHY and beautiful part of New Jersey, about one hour from the City by the Central Road, would receive in her family two young children to teach, and take the entire charge; the children of a widower preferred; the father could also be a resident in the family if desired, which is small, consisting of adults; no other boarders taken. Address T. M. M., Box No. 153 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE families can be accommodated at a beautiful private residence with large rooms, well furnished; large lawn, well shaded; carriage-house and stabling; one hour from the City; boat or cars. Address No. 136 Madison-av.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—ON CLARK'S Hill, half mile from depot, thirty-four miles from New-York; fifteen trains per day; twenty-three acres of ground; stabling for horses; pleasant drives and views; sea-bathing; good accommodations and moderate prices. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A HEALTHY neighborhood on high ground; one mile from depot on Harlem R. R.; good rooms and good table. Address J. H. B., Box 10, Bedford Station, Westchester Co.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST POINT HOTEL—SITUATED ON the Parade-ground. This hotel is now open. Persons desiring to engage rooms will please address THEODORE COZZENS, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until FRIDAY, the 19th day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities, and at such times as may be required, the following described post-office envelopes, for a period of two years, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1871, to wit:

FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.

No. 1, size 3¼ by 5¼ inches; estimated number required annually, 3,000,000.

No. 2, size 3⅝ by 6⅜ inches; estimated number required annually, 1,250,000.

No. 3, size 4 by 9 inches; estimated number required annually, 1,500,000.

No. 4, size 4½ by 10¼ inches; estimated number required annually, 500,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

No. 5, size 5 by 10½ inches; estimated number required annually, 2,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The Department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made for each kind of envelope separately, and the contract will be awarded, item by item, to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders.

Specimens of the different sizes and styles of envelopes required, together with blank forms for bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming and make, to the samples, the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner by hand. The envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered, the boxes to be wrapped in strong manilla paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

When 3,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post-office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed, but when less than 3,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the Department, and be delivered either at the Post-office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the Department.

All the envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster-General may direct, and the registered package envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee certified to be responsible and sufficient by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond, with approved security, in a penalty of not less than twice the contract price of all the articles estimated to be furnished by said bidder, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to samples. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond under the seventeenth section of the act of Congress approved Aug. 26, 1842, entitled "An Act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the General Appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other expenses," (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256;) or the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of envelopes as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractor or contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post-office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

LITTLE SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., May 3, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., SATURDAY, June 3, 1871, for dredging and pier work in the Harbor of Little Sodus, N. Y., as follows:

For dredging from the channel, (20,000) twenty thousand cubic yards, more or less, of sand and gravel at so much per cubic yard, dredged and deposited. Proposals to be indorsed "Little Sodus Dredging."

For furnishing labor and materials for repairing (250) two hundred and fifty feet, more or less, of pier, and building (250) two hundred and fifty feet, more or less, of breakwater. Proposals to be indorsed "Little Sodus Pier."

Plans and specifications can be seen, and full information will be given, at this office.

Forms, contracts and bonds as usual.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous. JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 27th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.

MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
d12-law6mM* JOHN LONG, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871. JAMES LEE,
ja2-law6mM* Executor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleising Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; largest selection; cheapest in City.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTELS at reduced prices for the next thirty days. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES OF A GENTLEMAN—at private stable, No. 226 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., representations guaranteed; one Miner & Stevens phaeton, shifting top, but little used and good as new, cost $1,000, and will be sold for $450, a great bargain; one Brown & Godwin one-seat top buggy, cost $400 and will be sold for $175; one Morgan mare, about fourteen hands high, 9 years old, stylish, long tail, can trot in about 3:15, good in saddle and in harness, kind, sound, and without fault or blemish; just the horse for a lady; will be sold for $400; also one set single harness made by Dunscomb and but little used, cost $100, and will be sold for $50; one two-seated phaeton, popular City maker, for $300. All sold for want of use, and can be seen at No. 226 East 36th-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and noon.

TO GENTLEMEN HAVING HORSES TO DISPOSE OF.—We offer our services to gentlemen wishing to dispose of their horses, carriages and harness. We do not trade in horses for our own account, and only sell on commission. We refer to G. W. Cassedy, Esq., President Union Bank, Jersey City, and to Messrs. J. N. Cutler & Co., Broadway. Drove Yard Stables, Hoboken-avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J. J. V. THURSTON & CO., No. 131 West Washington Market.

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS for farming, trucking, teaming, expressing, carting, livery-stable, ice companies, coach, buggy, business and pleasure use, from $12 up; cart harness; the largest variety of any house in New-York, (no exceptions;) Rain's patent saddle, used without any extra pad or blanket; the best in use.

E. S. OSBORNE & CO., No. 43 Murray-st. between Church-st. and College-place.

FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, N. Y., May 6, 1871.

FOUR HORSES WILL BE SOLD AT public auction at the engineer stables, Fort Ontario, at 11 A. M., TUESDAY, June 6, 1871.

JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, NO. 21 EAST 12TH-st., carriage builder.—Having every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VARIOUS makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

BACON & KARR, (LATE RAVEN & BACON,) piano-forte manufacturers, are now offering their elegant pianos at extraordinary bargains.

WAREROOMS, NO. 255 GREENE-ST., NEAR 8TH-ST.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1871.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 26th day of April, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICH W. VAN OSTEN, formerly of the Metropolitan Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 131 South 5th-st., Philadelphia, before James Mason, Esq., Register, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M. E. M. GREGORY, United States Marshal, as Messenger.
my1-law3wM

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL P. SMOCK, bankrupt.—No. 2,332.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Daniel P. Smock in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of May, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of April, 1871.
my1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DIBOLD MILLEMANN and DAVID MILLEMANN, bankrupts.—To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of May, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867."—Dated April 28, 1871.

HORATIO REED, Assignee, &c., of Dibold Millemann and David Millemann.
my1-law3wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ORLANDO W. JOSLYN and JOHN Y. BOSTWICK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Orlando W. Joslyn and John Y. Bostwick, of the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 3,001.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON LELAND & CO., a firm composed of SIMEON LELAND, CHARLES LELAND and WARREN LELAND, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Simeon Leland, Charles Leland and Warren Leland, of New-Rochelle, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 3d day of May, A. D. 1871. E. B. WESLEY,
my8-law3wM* Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT HERZIG and JOSEPH BECK, composing the firm of ALBERT HERZIG & CO., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed, on the 21st day of April, 1871, by Anton Lehman, on behalf of Samuel Aub & Co., creditors.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 6th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will sell on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the brewery of said Albert Herzig & Co., situate at Nos. 410, 412 and 414 East 24th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, all the ale, being about 100 barrels, in possession of said Albert Herzig & Co., in said brewery.—Dated May 8, 1871.

GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN HARRIS and others, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 24th day of April, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 9th day of May, 1871, at 12 M., at the auction-rooms of Burdett & Dennis, No. 113 Pearl-st., sell the personal property of the bankrupts above named, consisting of fur caps, collars and gloves, cloth in the piece, cloth caps, &c., the same being more or less damaged.—Dated April 29, 1871.

GEO. H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK. —The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY OCHSNER, JR., of the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—New-York, April 8, 1871.
ap24-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS.....$8,818,867 65

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, payable on the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that date. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LIVERPOOL ANGEL HOTEL.—THIS is one of the finest hotels in Liverpool, and from its proximity to the landing, stages, and railway stations, most desirable temporary residence for those arriving or departing by the various mail steamers. Patronized by the nobility; excellent family hotel. J. S. SHORT, manager, late manager of the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel. References to George S. Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 873 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SPRING ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.

L. ALBITES.....DIRECTOR

MONDAY, May 8, fourth subscription night,

RIGOLETTO. RIGOLETTO. RIGOLETTO.

Miss KELLOGG in her most admirable role of Gilda.

Signor VILLANI in his unrivaled role of the Duke.

Signor ORLANDINI (his re-entree).....as.....Rigoletto

Mme. DE GEBELE.....as.....Maddelene

Signor BACELLI.....as.....Sparafucile

CONDUCTOR.....Signor NICOLAO

On WEDNESDAY, revival of Verdi's Grand Opera SICILIAN VESPERS. SICILIAN VESPERS.

On FRIDAY, FAUST, FAUST, FAUST.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, parquet and balcony, $2; private boxes, $10; family circle, 50c. Seats can be secured at the Academy; at Schirmer's, No. 701, and No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MARTHA.

ITALIAN OPERA. TUESDAY, May 9,

MARTHA.

KELLOGG. CAROSELLI.

Debut of Miss PALMER, a distinguished prima donna contralto, and Signor SUSINI.

Seats secured today at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

FIRST TIMES here of Mr. Mathews' COMEDY of USED UP; Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS as Sir Charles Coldstream, (his original character,) and also SHERIDAN'S famous comedy of THE CRITIC; or, A TRAGEDY REHEARSED, with Mr. Mathews, Davidge, Parkes, DeVere, Whiting, Mathison, Burnett, Bascomb, Miss Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Winter, Nellie Mortimer, Ames and Claxton in the cast.

WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

FIRST TIMES here, THE BACHELOR of ARTS and GATHERWOOL; or, OUT OF SIGHT, OUT OF MIND. Mr. Mathews in two original characters.

THURSDAY and SATURDAY,

USED UP and THE CRITIC, (last times.)

SATURDAY MATINEE,

two new comedies with Mr. MATHEWS in both plays. Box sheet open for the whole week.

NEXT WEEK—NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....J. E. HAYES

Acting Manager.....J. H. SELWYN

Last Week, Last Nights and Last Matinees of Augustin Daly's great drama, entitled HORIZON, with G. L. Fox as Sundown Rowse, Miss Agnes Ethel as Med. Last matinees Wednesday and Saturday. On Monday evening, May 15, will be presented a new adaptation of Ainsworth's celebrated novel of JACK SHEPPARD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Admission.....30 cents

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE

Production of F. G. Maeder's new three-act drama of

HELP. Written expressly for HELP.
HELP. Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY. HELP.
HELP. Three distinct dialects, HELP.
HELP. German, Irish, Ethiopian. HELP.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

PLUCK. LAST TIME PLUCK.
OF
PLUCK. PLUCK. PLUCK.

LAST MATINEE OF PLUCK TODAY.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, 28TH-ST. OPERA-HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY.

Undeniable success of the new troupe. Nearly the entire programme nightly encored. An entire new performance this week.

First appearance of Mr. WALTER BRAY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

GRAND GALA OPENING,

MONDAY EVENING, May 15.

THEODORE THOMAS and his unrivaled ORCHESTRA.

A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

Admission.....50 cents.

Package of twelve tickets.....$4

JOHN KOCH & BRO., Proprietors.

Tickets now for sale at Schirmer's, Schuberth's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Central Park Garden.

AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION MASS CONVENTION.

STEINWAY HALL,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10,

Morning, afternoon and evening.

Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Edward Eggleston, Mary A. Livermore, Moses Coit Tyler, Lucy Stone, Rev. Robert Collyer, Grace Greenwood, Henry B. Blackwell, Phebe Hanaford, John Whitehead, Elizabeth Churchill, and others will address the Convention.

HANNAH M. T. CUTLER, President.

LUCY STONE, Chairman Executive Committee.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED will be held at the Hospital, corner of Lexington-av. and 42d-st., TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., when the usual business of that occasion will be transacted. R. M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary.

ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.

The anniversary exercises will be held TUESDAY, May 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at Association Hall.

Brief addresses by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., Rev. M. D. Kalopothakes of Athens, Rev. A. M. Merwin of Chili, and Rev. Horace James of New-York. The annual meeting of the Society will be held at the close of the exercises.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the American Seamen's Friend Society will be held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., MONDAY, May 8, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Speakers: Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, of New-York; Rev. J. A. FRENCH, Morristown, N. J.; Rev. H. M. GALLAHER and Rev. N. H. SCHENCK, D. D., of Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THURSDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant mansion No. 503 5th-av., corner of 42d-st., splendid household furniture, horses and carriages, rich and costly collection of oil-paintings, elegant rose-wood piano, billiard-table, &c., massive mirrors, &c., library furniture, book-case, bronzes, statuary, gas chandeliers.

DRAWING-ROOM.

One elegant rose-wood, 7¼ octave Cycloid piano, Linderman & Sons, makers; elegant gilt parlor suite in figured reps, elegant inlaid chairs, Aubusson carpets, velvet carpets, elegant lace curtains, splendid French plate ebony and gilt frame pier and side mirrors, head figures, reps window curtains, white linen shades, centre-tables, bronze and gilt gas chandeliers, bronzes, figured and Chinese vases, marble clocks, statuary, Grecian stove, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Rose-wood and black-walnut bedsteads, marble-top dress bureaus, commodes, rose-wood, armoire a glace, hair spring mattresses, cottage suite, Brussels carpets, fine oil-paintings and engravings, window shades and curtains.

LIBRARY.

Black-walnut book-cases, library tables and chairs, a fine collection of standard and miscellaneous books, large lot of fine old oil-paintings by celebrated masters.

DINING-ROOM.

Fine-carved black-walnut Pillow extension-table and dining tables, chairs, buffet, silver-plated ware, crockery and glass-ware.

BILLIARD-ROOM.

One rose-wood billiard table, Phelan & Collender, makers; balls, cues and marker sets, chairs, carpets, &c., &c.

PRIVATE STABLE.

One sorrel horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind, very stylish driver; one black horse, 7 years old, sound and kind and gentle; one set livery gilt-mounted Dobbin harness; one set silver-plated coach harness; one landau, Brewster, maker; one park phaeton, bears' robes, lap-robes, blankets, saddles, bridles, stable fixtures, &c., &c., all the property. Private family gone to Europe.

N. B.—Sale commences with horses and carriages.

Catalogues, with full descriptions, can be had at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., on Tuesday morning.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.— THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 8, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:

3,211 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
525 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
Cargo *Emelia*, from Naples.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 14 East River:
1,200 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 11 East River:
4,480 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,440 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo *Moses Rogers*, from Messina.
Immediately after, at store No. 7 Bridge-st.:
998 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
284 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Landing ex steam-ship *Algeria*.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Instructions private. Ladies receive special attention. Rooms the coolest in the City.

EARNEST TEACHING. COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

SELLECK'S SCHOOL,

NORWALK, CONN.

The Summer session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 10, and continue until October.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

GLENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, New-Hartford, Conn. Summer term will commence May 15. Unsurpassed location and advantages; charges very moderate. Circulars at No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 9.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 14 Bond-st., supplies schools with reliable teachers. All teachers wanting positions should have Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.

A GOOD HANDWRITING GUARANTEED in ten lessons. Book-keeping and business affairs. College No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square. Established 1838. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH instruction for six boys. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

THIS EVENING will be produced with

New music.....by.....Mr. Thomas Baker
Appropriate scenery.....by.....Messrs. Isherwood, Evans and J. Hillyard
New costumes.....by..Flannery and Benachoten
And with novel mechanical effects..by.....Butler

Mr. W. S. Gilbert's Comedy,

RANDALL'S THUMB.

Now being played with immense success in London.

Mr. Scantlebury, one of on old couple, Mr. John Gilbert
Randall, an adventurer.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Joe Bangles, an old bachelor.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Mr. Flamboys, one of a young couple, Mr. Owen Marlowe
Reginald Buckthorpe, under Randall's thumb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Dr. Tretway.....Mr. M. Lanagan
Mr. Superintendent Clench.....Mr. W. J. Leonard
Cumming.....Mr. W. Quigley
Torpid.....Mr. Peck
Edith Temple.....Mrs. Clara Jennings
Mrs. Flamboys, one of an old couple, Miss Effie Germon
Miss Spin, a middle-aged young lady, Miss Emily Mestayer
Mrs. Scantlebury, one of a young couple, Mrs. John Sefton

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS:

ACT I.

GARDENS OF THE BEACHINGTON HOTEL, WITH SEA-COAST IN THE DISTANCE. (Isherwood, Evans and J. Hillyard.)

The young couple who won't be bride and bridegroom. The spinster who would be a bride. The old couple who will be bride and bridegroom. Manoeuvres. Arrival of Randall. Buckthorpe "under his thumb," and why. Edith Temple. The memories of happier days. The Lovers. Reginald's resolve—and Randall's threat.

ACT II.

THE CLUMP ROCKS WITH VIEW OF THE SEA. (George Evans.)

A picnic party. Bangles and his persecutor. "Hot water." "The cold shoulder." Rook and Pigeon. Randall and Spin. The old bachelor's love. Randall and Buckthorpe. "Listener's never, &c., &c." The confession. "A guide for life." Scantlebury cheerful. "The cup that cheers, &c." Reginald. The defiance. Bangles and the spinster. The rocks.

THE RISE OF THE TIDE.

ACT III.

GROUNDS AND HOUSE AT BEACHINGTON.

Extraordinary news. Old bride and young matron. Bangles begins to come out. The revelation. A wolf-hunt. Noble conduct of the old bachelor. Spin begins to come out also. Truth at last. The villain unmasked, and

A CLEAR FIELD FOR REGINALD.

SATURDAY, MAY 13.

RANDALL'S THUMB MATINEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½,

Shakespeare's grand Romantic Play of the WINTER'S TALE.

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT, LEONTES.

MR. MARK SMITH, AUTOLYCUS.

with a strong distribution of the rest of the characters.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SECOND WINTER'S TALE MATINEE, On Saturday, May 13, at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

First appearance of the celebrated comedian, Mr. FRANK S. CHANFRAU, in an intensely new American drama of life and adventure in the South-west, entitled

KIT; THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

To be splendidly presented, with new and realistic scenery, mechanisms, and sensational effects.

KIT.....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU
ALICE REDDING.....Miss ROSE EVANS

ACT 1—THE MAN HUNTER.
ACT 2—ON THE TRAIL.
ACT 3—BAFFLED.
ACT 4—TRAPPED.
ACT 5—AT BAY.

FIRST KIT MATINEE ON SATURDAY, MAY 13.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE, NOS. 45 and 47 Bowery.

MONDAY, May 8, Wagner's Grand Opera, LOHENGRIN, with LICHTMAY, KREBS and HABELMANN.

JAMES STEELE MACKAYE,

By request, gives another lecture on DELSARTE'S SCIENCE AND ART OF DRAMATIC EXPRESSION. (Additional illustrations.)

STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, May 8, at 8 o'clock.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

Tickets for sale at Schubert's, No. 820; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY, 10½ A. M., May 9.

KUKLUX—OUTLOOK FOR 1872.

LECTURES.

THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION

Will hold its annual social reunion at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 11, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

Rev. W. J. BUDINGTON, D. D., will preside. Brief addresses, as usual, will be made by Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, D. D., Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, D. D., and Rev. WM. E. TAYLOR, from England.

Music, both instrumental and vocal, of the highest order, will constitute an attractive part of the exercises on this occasion. A meeting of rare interest is anticipated.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS EACH, may be had at the rooms of the CONGREGATIONAL UNION, NO. 49 BIBLE HOUSE, at the office of the INDEPENDENT, No. 3 Park-place, and at the office of the DAILY UNION, Brooklyn.

The annual business meeting for the presentation of reports and election of officers will be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music at 3 o'clock on THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

A COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES in aid of the mission work of St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes, will be delivered in the Sunday-school Room of the Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, as follows:

May 8—"Education of Deaf Mutes, the Sign Language and Church Work Among Deaf Mutes," by Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D.

May 15—"Eastern Travel," by Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D.

May 22—"Folks and Other People," by A. D. MUNSON, Esq.

May 29—"The Origin, Progress and Present Condition of the Cheap Postage and Express Systems in the United States," by JAMES W. HALE, Esq.

Tickets for the Course, $1 each, may be obtained at the Rectory, No. 9 West 18th-st., at Caswell, Hazard & Co's, E. McIntyre's, or at the door.

Admittance to single Lecture, 50 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 11th	1 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th	9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 13th	3 P. M.	Friday, 12th	11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th	3 P. M.	Monday, 15th	1:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 17th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 17th	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 18th	3 P. M.	Thursday, 18th	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 19th	3 P. M.	Friday, 19th	7:00 A. M.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY AND TROY STEAMERS.—Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., one block below Debrosses-street Jersey Ferry. Fare only 50 cents; births, 50 cents; state rooms, $1. Connecting with all the railroads at Albany and Troy for the West and North every evening at 6 o'clock.

The old, popular, long-established Evening line.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 3:30, and 37th-st. at 3:45 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY STEAMER NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

CAST AWAY.

The Perilous Adventures of Two American Ladies.

A Story of Hardship and Danger—Stranded on the Brazilian Coast—Marooned Among Drunken Ruffians for Days—A Wearisome Journey to Rio Grande-do-Sul—Buenos Ayres and Its Dire Distress—The Fever Depopulating One of the Most Lovely Tropical Cities—The Last of the Hellespont and Her Gallant Captain.

We have all read, of course, of horrible catastrophes at sea, and of the almost incredible sufferings of the cast-away mariner, but rarely have the gentler sex been called upon to endure the fearful vicissitudes of shipwreck and sustained those perils and hardships so bravely as have two ladies of Brooklyn, who but a few days ago arrived at this port, from Buenos Ayres, in the clipper-bark *Serene*, which now lies at Quarantine. The entire shipwrecked party consists of Mrs. S. A. WHEELWRIGHT, of Brooklyn, who is the wife of the United States Consul at Rosario, Argentine Republic; her two children, a boy about five years of age and a little girl. Miss ANITA E. WHEELWRIGHT, a cousin of Mrs. WHEELWRIGHT, and a solitary escort in Mr. A. S. DOANE, the brother of the first-named lady. On the 18th day of February last, the party were coasting along the southern border of Brazil, homeward-bound from Montevideo, in the fine ship *Hellespont*, Capt. CROWELL.

IMPENDING DANGER.

On the morning of the 18th it came on to blow fitfully from the northward and westward. The fitful blasts were accompanied by a long, heavy swell of the sea—a sure premonitor of the impending gale—and by night the southern cyclone was upon them in all its fury. The gale continued with unabated intensity until nearly noon the next day, when the long swell of the ocean began to grow shorter and shorter, and bright glimpses of blue sky gave assurance to the tempest-tossed travelers that the violence of the storm had ceased. At noon on the 20th, an effort was made to observe the altitude of the sun in order to obtain the latitude, and thereby the position of the vessel. But the sky being very much overcast the observations were very imperfect, and of course could not and should not have been relied upon. It appears that the first officer of the *Hellespont*, a Mr. THATCHER, whose duty it was to keep the ship's reckoning, being unable to obtain either the latitude or longitude by solar observations, resorted to the usual method of dead reckoning. His report was made to the Captain, and placed the vessel at noon on the 20th of February, about 150 miles east-north-east of the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. Late in the afternoon the wind, though having preceptibly moderated, still blew very hard, and having hauled more to the northward headed the vessel off. Deeming the mate's calculations correct, Capt. CROWELL stood in toward shore, heading north-west. This, according to the supposed position of the ship, would have allowed her to head the changed course without any danger of making land for fully thirty-six hours.

MRS. WHEELWRIGHT'S STORY.

But the narrative of the lady castaways themselves is more vividly descriptive. It is as follows: The *Hellespont* was bowling along under easy sail on the morning of the 21st of February, when about 2 o'clock the ladies were startled from their sleep by the stentorian tones of the mate, shouting to the helmsman, "Hard up! Breakers ahead!" In another moment a heavy crashing noise was heard which shook the ship in every timber, and threw the lady voyagers from their berths upon their state-room floor, and in an instant they realized the dreadful fact that their ship had struck upon the rocks. A wild shout was heard, "On the rocks!" and again came the long, heavy, laboring thud.

At the first alarm the Captain rushed from his bed of sickness upon deck, and assumed the command of the vessel, knowing nothing, except that the vessel was on the reefs. The moments of suspense that ensued were fearful in the extreme. Bewildered and appalled at the fate that probably awaited them, Mrs. WHEELWRIGHT, Miss WHEELWRIGHT and her party, with trembling hands and tossed with the labored heavings of the ship from side to side, proceeded to throw over themselves a scanty covering, while the pitchy darkness of the cabin added additional terror to the scene. The sea was foaming in upon them through the windows. The cries and groans of the shamefully disconsolate sailors, heard above the roaring of the surf and the long and regular thumps of the stranded ship, were not calculated to inspire weak females with courage or hope, and Miss WHEELWRIGHT says that the few short moments amid the darkness and danger of that night were to them hours of agony impossible to be described, and equally impossible ever to be forgotten. For a long time no one came near the ladies, who remained in a fearful uncertainty, knowing that they were in a most perilous condition, and not knowing what chance they had for their lives. The children, for whom the agonized mother naturally felt a mother's anxiety, stood in perfect bewilderment, while their terrified nurse clothed them. After awhile Capt. CROWELL came to the cabin, but was unable to give the ladies any encouragement. He could only tell them to put on everything that was warm, fill their pockets with as many sea-biscuit as they could carry, in fact, to prepare for a voyage in an open boat. This occupied them but a short time, and with a few bundles of bread and some water in bottles they sat huddled together in a corner of the cabin praying to God to spare their lives. The breakers were now breaking over the vessel fore and aft, and filling the cabin with water, drenched the shipwrecked sufferers from head to foot. In this condition they remained for hours until daylight, which was so eagerly sought for by them.

A FAINT HOPE.

The Captain and Mr. DOANE came to the companion-way, and told them that land was in sight, and it was possible that they might be able to lower a boat, and force their way through the heavy surf with a line to the shore. This gave them the only encouragement they had yet had, and until then they had fully reconciled themselves to death. Even the little girl, almost an infant, seemed to realize her situation, and came to her mother, and lisped that she had been praying to God, to take her, and was not afraid to die. The ladies say that when they were assured of a faint hope of rescue, they begged the Captain to allow them to go on deck, and lashed to the masts, braved the wind and the waves and eagerly scanned through the yet misty daylight the glare of the sandy beach—a goal they would have given worlds to have reached. The signal of distress had long since been set, while the ship's bell was mournfully tolling the sad tidings of shipwreck, seemingly in mockery of their pitiful plight, for hardly the most sanguine supposed that any succor from the land would answer their appeals.

The officers and men were busy preparing the boats to leave the vessel—an alternative they were compelled to embrace, as the vessel threatened at every surge to go to pieces. The sea was still running very high, and the surf still continued to break over the ship with a noise like the report of a cannon. After repeated unsuccessful attempts, a boat was finally lowered from the davits, and the ladies, the children and the nurse, with straps and ropes, were lowered into her. Previous to this, however, a boat had been launched and manned by the second officer and three men, carried a line ashore. The daring seamen, in their cockle-shell of a boat, buffeting the monster surgings of the angry breakers, were watched with eager eyes by all aboard the *Hellespont*. The boat at last reached the land, fastened the line, and returned for those who had viewed their action with so much anxiety.

SAVED!

The ladies, with the children and Mr. DOANE, fortunately reached the beach in safety. At first they supposed that they were upon a barren island. Almost the first act that was done, after thanking God for their lives, was to make a short reconnoissance of the country. A little way into the interior they discovered a rolling landscape covered with all the luxuriance of tropical vegetation. A party of horsemen was seen approaching, and their eyes were gladdened with the sight of female forms among them. The strangers were Portuguese, and expressed the utmost sympathy for the castaways. Through them notice was given to the American Consul of the wreck at Rio Grande do Sul, a city on the coast of Brazil, fully one hundred miles south of where the WHEELWRIGHTS met with their misfortune. Their new Portuguese friends also offered to provide a conveyance for them to Rio Grande.

A NIGHT OF HORROR.

A tent was made on the beach of the ship's sails, and huddled into its narrow limits were the ladies, the children, the gentlemen passengers, the officers of the ship, and the half-crazed seamen, who had already broken open the wine baskets of the passengers, and were making the night hideous with their ribaldry and foul oaths. Stretched upon the hard ground with a few shawls and light clothing thrown over them, the tender females endured the horrors of a night that they will never forget. They had saved their lives, but it seemed that they had only been succored to be tortured by the terrors of a veritable pandemonium. At last the sun arose on another cheerless day. The men lay around the tent, sleeping the sound sleep of the debauched. By bribing the steward a little food was cooked and coffee prepared, and for a while the ladies tasted the ineffable pleasure of quietude. Later in the day the sailors having stolen quantities of cana or native rum, repeated their orgies of the night previous, in spite of the threats of the officers, who appeared powerless to restrain them. Seven days was this frightful existence borne by the Wheelwrights, when, on the 28th, arrangements for reaching Rio Grande having been perfected, they started for Vilko Mattos, a village not many miles distant.

EN ROUTE FOR RIO GRANDE.

In a bullock cart drawn by five pairs of huge cattle and seated upon beds of straw, they slowly wended their way over a miserable apology for a road. Scorched by the burning rays of a tropical sun, suffocated with intolerable thirst, and exposed to the pitiless storms which sweep over the country with such fearful violence, the unfortunate females, with their escort, at last reach Rio Grande, after a journey of over ten days. At night they preferred even the scanty accommodations of their rude conveyance and disturbed slumbers to the repulsive cruches of the wayside hostelries, and long nights of association with all manner of vermin with which the entire country seems to be completely overrun.

At Rio Grande do Sul the castaway ladies received every attention and kindness, and after sojourning just long enough to recruit their wasted energies, they started for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

ADDITIONAL DANGERS.

Reaching Buenos Ayres, a fearful picture presented itself. One of the most beautiful cities of Spanish America appeared as desolate as though it were metaphorically what it was almost in reality, a city of the dead. Only a week before their arrival, over sixty thousand terror-stricken inhabitants had fled before the dread scourge—the yellow fever, and thousands were preparing to leave the doomed precincts. The mortality then (over fifty days ago) reached fully 500 a day. The bodies of the miserable victims, for want of friends to care for them, were rudely tossed into the river, and became food for a myriad of sharks who swarmed around the piers. Three days ago the vessel carrying the *Hellespont's* passengers arrived in the Lower Bay of New-York, but owing to the prevalence of the fatal epidemic at the port from which they came, she has been closely quarantined, and notwithstanding not the slightest sign of fever has made its appearance among either passengers or crew, no communication is allowed with the passengers.

The ladies are residents of Brooklyn and of course after having endured such an incredible amount of hardship and real danger are naturally anxious to be once more among their friends at home. Nothing has ever been heard from the *Hellespont*, and it is supposed she went to pieces on the rocks. That no lives were lost is due soley to the courage, coolness and intrepidity of Capt. CROWELL, seconded by his brave second officer. The Captain was left on the beach of Brazil, watching almost hopelessly over his ill-fated ship. The WHEELWRIGHTS speak of him with unbounded praise, and in concluding her interesting story Miss WHEELWRIGHT remarked that while bidding the good, kind old man adieu forever upon the lonely sands, the tears rolled down the old sailor's weather-beaten face as he whispered a heartfelt "God bless you!"

THE KUKLUX.

More Murders in South Carolina—Two Negroes, Charged with Horse Stealing, Hanged.

From the Kingston (S. C.) Star (Democratic.)

Our heretofore quiet and peaceable district has been disturbed and shocked at the hanging of two negro men, which occurred on Monday and Thursday nights of last week. The first of these executions took place near Coward's Station, on the North-eastern Railroad, on the 24th ult.; and the other on "Green's road," on the 27th ult. Coroner DONATH was notified and held inquests over their bodies. At the investigation of DANIEL EDWARDS, the first victim, he learned that a party of disguised men came to the house where EDWARDS was staying, late in the night, and selected him from among some other negroes, and carried him off. He was found the next morning, a short distance from the house, suspended to a tree, with a rope around his neck. ALEX. MCCLAM, the other victim, was visited in the night also, and taken out of his house and hung by the side of the public road, about ten miles north of this village. We are informed that nothing was elicited at the investigation of the Coroner to identify any one connected with these unlawful proceedings. That they *are a bold and determined set of men, well organized, there seems but little doubt*, as is evident by the cool and systematic manner of their performances. A gentleman who lives in the neighborhood where MCCLAM was hung, informs us that he was aroused late at night by a party of men to learn from him the location of MCCLAM's house; that being a little cautious to go out at that time to a body of horsemen, he was politely informed by them that he would not be molested. He says he neither recognized their persons or voices. The unfortunate victims who have been so summarily dealt with, are said to have been professional thieves and robbers, whose only occupation was in depredating upon the property of their neighbors, breaking open houses and committing all manner of theft. Their characters were so bad in this respect that they appear to have no sympathy from either the blacks or whites, where they were known. The Coroner has handed us the following, which he found pinned to the breast of ALEX. MCCLAM:

HEAD-QUARTERS, April 24, 1871.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 10.—Beware! beware! beware! For one and all, we mean what we say—beware! We will not submit to the robberies and stealing which is going on. We are taught, "Thou shalt not steal," and again, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." A word to all—beware.

K. K. K.

The New Methodist Episcopal Church in Harlem.

The new church of the First Methodist Episcopal Society of Harlem, on the corner of Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, was yesterday partly occupied for the first time for Sunday-school services, and on Sunday next will be formally dedicated, under the name of St. James M. E. Church. The church has cost $125,000. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, and is constructed of brown stone, with buttresses, label hoods and corbels of the same material. The dimensions of the structure are 78 feet on Madison-avenue by 136 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, and the height to the ridge is 63 feet. The principal front is on Madison-avenue. On each side of the recessed doorway are large towers, the southern one running up 188 feet into a pinnacled spire, rich with tracery and carved crocket work. Entering the great door, and crossing the vestibule, one comes at once into the auditorium, which is ninety feet long and sixty-two feet wide, with transepts running out at the east end, which increase the width to eighty-eight feet. The whole of this large room is one unbroken space, free to sight and sound. The prevailing colors are the warm light brown, known as Caen stone, white, and light blue. The ceiling is heavily groined with ribs, bosses, and carved corbel columns against the side walls. In the gallery, at one end of the church, rises the great organ of forty-one full stops, with its azure row of tall pipes. At the other end is the chancel recess, beautifully frescoed in silver and light blue, with the simple altar standing out in the same harmonious colors, white, with blue velvet cushions. Three crystal chandeliers relieve the ceiling, the heavy black-walnut pews impart solidity to the general effect, and over the whole the rich-colored panes of the tall windows cast a mellow light. The room will seat about 1,000 persons. The lecture-room used by the Sunday-school is at the back of the auditorium, with a front and entrance on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street. This is 65 feet long and 36 feet wide, with an extension about one-third as large, divided off by a movable partition for the use of the infant class of the school. The rear-part of the ground floor, beside three class-rooms, contains a large, splendidly-furnished parlor, with dining-room and kitchen attached, for congregational festivities. An elegant parsonage adjoins the main building on the Madison-avenue side, and is connected by passages with the interior of the church, and with a secluded little study for the pastor, which occupies the north tower. The congregation will begin to worship in their new sanctury with Rev. RENRY B. RIDGEWAY, recently of St. Paul's Church, on Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, as their pastor. The dedication services next Sunday, commencing at 10½ o'clock, will be conducted by Rev. Bishop SIMPSON, who will preach on the occasion, and by Rev. Bishop JANES. Rev. Dr. CHAPMAN (late of Boston, and recently appointed to the pastorate of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn) will preach at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, Chaplain of the United States Senate, and pastor of the Metropolitan Church at Washington City, will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

Unfounded Charge Against a Wealthy Ship-Owner.

At the Court of Special Sessions, Saturday, Mr. JAMES F. TAPSCOTT, a well-known and wealthy ship-owner, was tried on a charge of assaulting WM. ARMSTRONG on board of the ship *Wm. Tapscott*. It seems that Mr. TAPSCOTT formerly owned the whole of the ship *William Tapscott*, but some time ago he mortgaged twenty-seven forty-eighths to the firm of MORGAN & Co. The ship was then away on a voyage; but before she returned Mr. TAPSCOTT claims that he took the mortgage out of their hands, and that consequently the entire vessel was still his. MORGAN claims, on the other hand, that the portion of the ship named has not been taken out of their hands, and that, as they hold three forty-eighths more than the half of the vessel,—the half being twenty-four forty-eighths,—they were entitled, according to their mortgage, to obtain possession.

On the arrival of the vessel in this port, MORGAN & Co. formally demanded of the Commander, Capt. SPENCER, that he should yield the vessel to them. He communicated with Mr. TAPSCOTT, his employer, and the latter immediately told him he would hold him responsible if he allowed Messrs. MORGAN's men to come aboard. MORGAN applied to the Supreme Court and obtained an order from Judge BRADY for possession until the dispute should be settled. They went to the ship on the instructions of the order, but when they arrived Mr. TAPSCOTT was there, and as they approached he leaned over the railing at the stern and exclaimed, "I'll shoot the first man who attempts to interfere with my property."

MORGAN, armed with Judge BRADY's order, instructed WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, who resides at No. 23 Park-avenue, Brooklyn, to take charge of the vessel in the interest of his firm. On the 24th of April last he proceeded with a number of others to where the ship was lying off Madison-street, in the East River, and was about to board her when a squadron of Police interfered, as ARMSTRONG and his crew were about to proceed on the ship. Mr. TAPSCOTT then drew a revolver and, as alleged, struck ARMSTRONG on the head with it. The Police subsequently disarmed Mr. TAPSCOTT, but made no arrest. The alleged assault of TAPSCOTT upon ARMSTRONG with the pistol was the cause of yesterday's trial.

Justices DOWLING and SHANDLEY tried the case, but none of the witnesses appeared to establish anything beyond the fact that the defendand did take a pistol in his hand and make a threat. TAPSCOTT said they had no right to trespass on his exclusive property; MORGAN insisted that he alone had the right to control the vessel.

Judge DOWLING said: So far as the attempt to take life, or even violent assault, as alleged, are concerned, the Court can see nothing to prove, from the testimony, that such attempt was actually made. The fact that a platoon of Police were ordered to attend, shows that the mischief was anticipated by the defendant. The Sergeant did perfectly right not to allow his men to interfere in a case like this, which should be settled in another Court. We have no wish to take the matter out of the Supreme Court, and must, therefore, acquit the defendant.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base-Ball—Games This Week—Notes.

The following is the base-ball programme for this week:

May 8—Boston *vs.* Atlantic, on the Capitoline Grounds, at 3 P. M.

May 8—Alerts of Seton Hall, *vs.* Rose Hill of St. John's College, on the College Grounds, Fordham.

May 8—Mutual *vs.* Silver Star, Jr., on Union Grounds.

May 9—Athletic, of Philadelphia, *vs.* Eckford, on Union Grounds.

May 9—Boston *vs.* Haymakers, at Troy.

May 10—Athletic, of Philadelphia, *vs.* Atlantic, on the Capitoline Grounds, at 3 P. M.

May 10—Mutual *vs.* Yale, at New-Haven. The Mutuals will take the steamer at 11 P. M.

May 11—Mutual *vs.* Flyaway, Junior Champions, on Union Grounds.

May 12—Union *vs.* Resolute, on Union Grounds.

The following are the total scores of the Boston Club games thus far:

Boston vs. Lowell	40 to 1	Boston vs. Nat'l.	32 to 4
Boston vs. Clipper	19 to 2	Bost'n vs. Olympic	20 to 18
Boston vs. Harvard	13 to 4		
Boston vs. Expert	45 to 10	Total	187 to 46
Boston vs. Pastime	18 to 7		

This afternoon the first grand match of the season in this vicinity takes place, on which occasion the newly-reconstructed Atlantic nine will meet with HARRY WRIGHT's Boston Red Stocking nine for the first time. As these Bostonians have thus far defeated every nine they have played, there will no doubt be a rush to see them in the field. If they play no better than they did in the early part of the Washington game, the Atlantics will give them a good push for victory. Unquestionably the Mutuals and Eckfords have missed a good thing by not arranging matches with the Bostonians. Their action reminds one of the fable of the dog and the shadow.

The Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, expect to be at the Merchants' Hotel in Cortlandt-street to-morrow at 1 P. M., and after dinner they will take carriages for the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, where they are engaged to meet the strong nine of the Eckford Club. On Wednesday the Athletics will play the Atlantics on the Capitoline Grounds. Rain prevented the match between the Athletics and the Boston Club on Saturday.

The Game Between the Forest City Clubs.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 6.—In the base-ball game at Rockford, Ill., today, between the Forest City Club of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Forest City Club of Rockford, Ill., the former won by a score of 12 to 4.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 7.—In the base-ball match today between the Lone Stars and the Lees, the former won by a score of 15 to 2.

Quoiting—Match in Brooklyn.

To-morrow, Holder's Three-Mile House, Bedford, Long Island, is to be the scene of a match for $50, between JOHN HOLDER and an unknown, who is to be presented as JOHN's opponent by Mr. PETTIT, of the Long Island Club. The challenge issued by HOLDER lately was accepted by PETTIT on behalf of his unknown.

Today, several interesting games are to be played at ROTHWELL's grounds, on Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, near Clove road, at 3 P. M.

Cricket.

The Manhattan Club was to have opened play for the season Saturday, but rain prevented. They will have a club game between sides on Saturday next at 1 P. M. The New-York Club will open play on their grounds, foot of Ninth street, Hoboken, on May 15.

The Willaw Club have not as yet secured grounds for the season, and cannot therefore open play.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A remittance of 10,000 thalers was forwarded from the German General Consulate to Berlin, on Saturday, for the German relief fund, making, with the previous remittances, a total of 420,000 thalers. The receipts for the German relief fund at the General Consulate during the past week amounted to $1,157 28, making, with the previous amounts, a total of $343,248 70.

Capt. PINKNEY, of the schooner *Iron Age*, belonging to the Manhattan Iron Works, foot of One Hundred and Forty-third-street, North River, yesterday reported to Officer LUERSEN, of the Twelfth Precinct Police, that as he was going up the North River at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, and when off Thirteenth-street, he saw the schooner *Elizabeth Washburne* run down a row-boat, in which was a man to him unknown, who was drowned in consequence of the collision. Capt. PINKNEY tried to save the drowning man, but failed. He, however, secured the man's cap, which, as it might lead to his identification, he kept on board the schooner, lying off the Iron Works.

The two conflicting Grant Clubs of the Third Assembly District, have consolidated, and now present an unbroken front against the common enemy. Mr. WILLIAM GRASSE will be President of the united organization. The consolidation is largely due to the efforts of Mr. ADOLPHUS BORST. The Club has passed resolutions recommending the reorganizers of the Republican Party to exercise special care in selecting men to take charge of the enrollment in the Third Assembly District.

Mrs. BRIDGET HUGHES, who, while trying to save her child, on Saturday evening, during the fire at No. 179 Greenwich-street, was so badly burned, died the same night at the Park Hospital, and her remains were yesterday removed to her late residence for interment. Coroner SCHIRMER will investigate the case. The fire is now said to have originated through a child's upsetting a can of kerosene oil, which, coming in contact with a hot stove, became ignited. The rest of the sufferers are doing as well as can be expected.

JOHN HARRINGTON, of No. 3 Washington-street, was found at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in Park-row, bleeding profusely from a severe scalp-wound, which he said he had received during an affray at the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt streets, having been struck with a bottle by some stranger. He was taken to the Park Hospital. As he was unable to give any description of the persons engaged in the disturbance, no arrests have been made.

About 8½ o'clock last evening THOMAS MCGUIRE, of No. 186 Forsyth-street, while in Rivington-street, between Forsyth and Eldridge streets, was shot in the cheek with a pistol in the hands of some unknown man. The ball lodged in MCGUIRE's neck, but does not at present endanger his life. The injured man was taken to the Eldridge-street Police station, where Dr. SAVILLE dressed the wound. The man who fired the shot fled as soon as he had discharged the pistol.

Three children and a servant girl of JOHN A. BARTY, No. 480 First-avenue, were found insensible, yesterday morning, in the room in which they had been sleeping during the night. They were suffering from the effect of coal gas, which had poured into the room from a defective flue. By the prompt use of restoratives they were soon revived and placed beyond danger.

The Crystal Star Social Club, in defiance of the weather, held a picnic Saturday night at Funk's Union Park, foot of Sixty-third-street, East River. At a late hour the participants became so disorderly as to call for Police intervention, and Sergeant ROBERTS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, repairing to the scene with a section of men, dispersed the revelers and closed the garden.

WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 38 Thomas-street, the negro who shot THOMAS BROWN, another colored man, during a quarrel on Saturday evening with BROWN's brother GEORGE, in Thomas-street, was yesterday held by Justice HOGAN to await the action of the Coroner. THOMAS BROWN is still in the Park Hospital suffering from the effects of the injury.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening JAMES DONER, aged sixty, of No. 50 East Forty-first-street, driver of car No. 106 of the Third-avenue line, while driving his team up-town, fell over the dashboard at the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-third-street, and was so severely bruised that it was necessary to remove him to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

The body of an unknown man, aged forty, five feet eight inches high, with dark hair and whiskers, dark vest and pantaloons, no coat, striped flannel shirt, and brogan shoes, was found, yesterday, in the East River, off Pier No. 40, and removed to the Morgue, where Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

Several horses are reported to have been poisoned recently, by eating brewers' grains. Mr. WILLIAM ARCHER, of Jerome, West Farms, says he lost three horses from this cause on the 14th and 15th of April. Mr. VAN TASSEL, on a farm near Yonkers, lost two horses in the same way.

The Murray Hill foundry, Nos. 216, 218 and 220 East Thirty-seventh-street, owned by COOK & RADLEY, was damaged by fire early yesterday morning to the amount of $1,500, which is fully covered by a policy for $8,000 in the Mechanics' and Traders' and Tradesmen's Insurance Companies.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the tailor-shop of MAX GOLDSTEIN, on the first floor of No. 24 Spring-street, causing a loss of $500. The disaster was caused by PHILIP MENDELL, who slept in the shop, attempting to fill a lighted kerosene lamp.

A time-table of the Third-avenue Railroad drawing-room car has been issued. It will make four trips each way daily, and "is run only for such passengers as voluntarily pay the conductor ten cents for their seat in addition to the fare."

JOSEPH DUNCAN, aged twenty-six, of Hoboken, while riding on a Third-avenue car, last evening, near Twentieth-street, fell from the platform and received a severe injury to his face and head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Rev. F. G. CLARK, D. D., pastor of the Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn., gave notice yesterday, at the close of service, of his intended resignation, to take effect June 1. Dr. CLARK will resume his residence in New-York.

The New-York Turn-verein on Saturday moved into its temporary head-quarters, the Wall Hall, in Orchard-street, where it will be located until the completion of the new Turn Hall in Fourth-street.

The Fritz Reuter Verein, which cultivates the ancient Saxon idiom, ordinarily called "Low German," last night was engaged at Beethoven Hall in the reading of the works of REUTER.

Battery K, of the First Artillery, has arrived at Jersey City, and will at once proceed to Fort Hamilton for duty.

A public reception is to be given to the officers and men of the German gun-boat *Meteor*, now in our harbor.

BROOKLYN.

MARY MCMILLEN, a Williamsburg girl, sixteen years of age, whose mother resides at No. 65 North Second-street, is sought for by the Police. The mother of the girl believes, and so represents to Justice EAMES, that she was abducted by a man and his wife, who for the present shall be nameless, for immoral purposes. The accused deny this, and the Police, on searching their residence, failed to find the missing girl there.

JOHN WOODS, while visiting a family at the residence North Seventh and Fifth streets, Williamsburg, last evening, accidentally fell down a flight of stairs and sustained injuries of a fatal nature. WOODS was removed to the Fourth-street Station-house, where he remained in an insensible state at a late hour. It is believed that he sustained a fracture of the skull.

LONG ISLAND.

Never before, since the building of the present Court-house—"Old Brig," as it is called—100 years ago, has so important a calendar been before the Queens County Court. Today, Judge GILBERT presiding, the Oyer and Terminer for Queens County convenes. The first case on the calendar is that of KELLY and DIVINE, jointly indicted for the murder of GARRETT W. NOSTRAND, at Syossett, last Winter.

Measures are being taken by the young men of Hempstead to perfect the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association of that village. A room has been offered the Association by Mr. CRUIKSHANK, in his new building. A meeting of the pastors, of the different churches, together with a committee of young men, will be held this evening.

A fishing company of Aquebogue on Friday made a haul of 500,000 fish, and on Wednesday last a further catch of 800,000, which added to the other hauls made a total of 2,000,000 in two weeks.

A new highway is being laid out in Southold to run from Southold village to the Sound. It will afford a beautiful drive to the Sound.

The Town Excise Board of Riverhead, by a tie vote, last week, refused to grant licenses to sell liquor.

STATEN ISLAND.

The island was thronged yesterday with visitors, and notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, the various parks and groves were well attended. Two organizations of the Labor Union enjoyed themselves at Elm Park.

A fellow calling himself EDWARD HAUSON was yesterday sent to the County Jail by Judge KILPATRICK, at New-Brighton, for committing an assault on EDWARD JAMES, an old man, who gave no provocation.

Primaries were held on Saturday night for the approaching election of local officers for the various villages of the county.

NEW-JERSEY.

A fire broke out about 1½ o'clock yesterday morning in the rear of No. 73 Boston-street, Newark. The building was occupied by THULMAN & Co., and owned by J. C. FITZGERALD. Less on the building $1,200, and on the stock $1,500; fully insured. The Newark Base-ball Club, which occupied the building on Boston-street, lost a small amount.

An unknown man was found lying in Hudson-street, Hoboken, last evening, who had in some way sustained severe injuries about the head and face. He was in a state of intoxication and unable to give any account of himself, or of the manner in which he received his injuries. His wounds were dressed at HILL's drugstore, and the man was taken to the Police station.

An unknown man had a narrow escape from being run over, at the Market-street crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad, at Newark, on Saturday morning. The man was standing upon the track and paid no attention to an incoming train, when, just as it was about to strike him, the flagman struck him with his stick, shoving him across the track.

The cost of the Police force of Vineland, last year, was $75. Only one indictment was found, that being for an assault. The city has over 1,000 population, and, though not scattered, each house stands by itself, and as only one fire has occurred in nearly two years, there is no fire department and no need of one.

JOHN U. OSBORNE, sixty years of age, attempted suicide at Newark, yesterday afternoon, by jumping into the canal, near the Passaic Hotel. He was rescued by some boys, and again attempted to leap into the water, when he was caught by Officer NORRIS and taken to the City Prison. He was laboring under an attack of delirium tremens.

Bishop ODENHEIMER paid a pastoral visit to the Episcopal Church of New-Brunswick yesterday, and performed the rite of confirmation in the morning at Christ Church, and in the evening at St. John's Chapel.

The corner-stone of the new St. John's Free Church, at Bergen, was laid yesterday afternoon. The building, which will soon be completed, is situated on Palisade-avenue, and is in the Gothic style.

Dr. JAMES B. CUTTER, of Newark, is still held under charge of the Sheriff's officers, having been unable, up to last night, to secure $5,000, the amount of his bail fixed by the Court.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	May 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Thuringia	May 9	New-York	Hamburg.
Colorado	May 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	May 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	May 11	New-York	Bremen.
Columbia	May 13	New-York	Glasgow.
France	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	May 13	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

City of Mexico	May 9	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Columbia	May 11	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	5 A. M., 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 7—*In steam-ship Columbia, from Glasgow.*—Mrs. Woeffsohn, Mr. Broadway, Wm. Lyall, J. E. Corson, Wm. O'Reilly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:51 | Sun sets.....7:03 | Moon rises. 11:36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10:23 | Gov. Island 11:12 | Hell Gate.. 12:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SUNDAY, May 7.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow April 22, and Moville 22d, with mdse. and 533 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had strong westerly winds up to the Banks, and from thence dense fogs, but moderate weather; April 29, lat. 48 37, lon. 38 37, passed a ship (name unknown) 29 ds. out, from Liverpool for Prince Edward's Island; May 6, 6 P. M., passed an Inman steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautman, Hamburg April 26, with mdse. and 800 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced changeable winds and weather the entire passage; May 4, near Cape Race, passed several icebergs; 7th, 5 A. M., off Montauk, passed three steamers bound E.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo City April 26, Samana 29, and Port au Platte 30, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford Bros. & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howes, Philadelphia with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship American Union, Chandler, London April 8, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; is anchored on the Bar.

Steam-ship Hermann, (N. G.,) Reichmann, Bremen April 22, and Southampton 23d, with mdse. and 657 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, May 4, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Escort, Samuels, Liverpool March 21, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Fortunate, (of Southampton, Eng.,) Tribble, Rio Grande do Sul 51 ds., with hides, &c., to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator March 12, in lon. 37; had light N. E. trades; lost them in lat. 28, lon. 68, and from thence light southerly winds; crossed the Gulf Stream in lat. 38 30, lon. 73, and found the water as cold as sea water with no current.

Brig Giove, (Ital.,) Rallo, Palermo 78 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day. Passed Gibraltar March 9.

Schr. Alcyone, (of Lubec,) Davis, Key Francis 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Jed. Frye & Co. Left in port barks Mary Bentley, for New-York, wtg.; St. Peter, for north of Hatteras, do.; Boomerang, for New-York, ldg.; brig Lena Thurlow, for do. in 4 ds.; schr. A. O. Paige, for Boston, in 6 ds.; Sally B., for Philadelphia, in 5 ds.; brig Alice Clifford, for North of Hatteras; bark Hancock, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Harmon Curtis, (of Harrington,) Curtis, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to Dodge & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Has had light winds and fogs for the last 4 ds.

Schr. Luquelle, (of Anapolis, N. S.,) Brooks, Bermuda 11 ds., with produce to E. C. Schenck & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds and fogs.

Schr. Electra, (Br.,) Martin, Rio Janeiro March 8, with coffee to master. Is anchored in Lower Bay.

Schr. J. L. Tracy, (of St. George, Me.,) Messerve, Satilla River, Ga., 5 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Alice B., Ally, Baltimore, for Boston. Has on board the crew of the brig Omega, (Br.,) recently wrecked off the coast.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, (of Brookhaven,) Newton, Matanzas 7 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Rearsall—vessel to B. Benberg.

Schr. Willie, Smith, Savannah, 10 ds., in ballast to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Oregon, Pickering, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Francis Brooks, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Geo. H. Whistler, Jr., Crosby, Albany, for Newport.

Schr. Caroline and Cornelia, Kelly, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. H. C. Coleman, Paterson, Rondout, for Norwich.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, Smith, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Abby S. Lee, Baker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Annie E. Edwards, Loveland, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Baltimore, Lander, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. N. H. Skinner, Pitcher, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. William O. Irish, Cornell, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Violet, Randolph, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maud Webster, Leach, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. James E. French, Williams, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Loper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Spray, Toole, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Monson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. F. S. Terry, Johnson, Rondout, for Lynn.

Schr. May Flower, Lynch, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Atlantic, Newman, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Alida, Leonard, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Hutchinson, Albany, for Salem.

Schr. Henrietta, Linder, Philadelphia, for Mystic.

Schr. Circle, Lynch, Albany, for Norwalk.

Schr. Aid, Smith, Philadelphia, for Lynn.

Schr. Orion, Fletcher, Albany, for Norwalk.

Schr. J. A. Sheppard, Wilbur, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Connelly, Providence.

Schr. Wm. P. Phelps, Cranmer, Providence.

Schr. Edward S. Tyler, Smith, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, Fall River.

Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Rondout, for Lynn.

Schr. Henry Finch, Bunnell, Alexandria.

Schr. Only Daughter, Healy, Virginia.

Schr. Marcellus, Hazelton, Virginia.

Spanish school ship Tangier is anchored on the Bar.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, W. N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 6.—Arr., yesterday, barks N. Churchill, from Gottenburg, and G. B. Covert, from Cardiff. Arr., today, steamer Nevens, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 7.—Arr. steamers South Carolina, from New-York, and schr. Frier, from Boston.

Sld. schrs. L. P. Smith, for Baltimore, and Arcturus, for Nassau, N. P.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 7.—Arr. steam-ship General Barnes from New-York, and bark St. Delanzala.

Cld. yesterday, ship John Bunge for Bremen, and bark J. M. Morales for Havre.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 6.—Sld. schrs. Adelia, Ottawa, Oregon, Geo. B. Somes, Equal, Florida, Empress, Susanna, Wm. Bateman, Wm. Rice, Arctic and Alaska.

Foreign Ports.

SAN DOMINGO, April 26.—In port, United States steamer Nantasket, at San Domingo City: United States steamer Congress, at Samana, and steamer Yantic, at Manzanilla Bay.

Spoken.

April 30, lat. 32, lon. 71, brig Belle Hicks bound S.

Helmbold's
Catawba
Grape Pills

APRIL, MAY AND JUNE

Purify the blood and beautify the complexion by using

HELMBOLD'S

CATAWBA GRAPE-JUICE PILLS

AND

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY-CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

In the Spring and Summer Months the system undergoes a change. This is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines. "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla" and "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape-Juice Pills" are the best and most reliable.

One bottle of "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla" equals in strength one gallon of the syrup or decoction as made by druggists; and a wine-glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The "Grape-Juice Pill" is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape-Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb. Useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy, and far superior to all other purgatives, such as salts, magnesia, &c. "Helmbold's Grape-Juice Pill" is not a patented pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but the result of ten years' experimenting and great care in preparation. Safe for and taken by children. No nausea; no griping pains; but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Two bottles of the "Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla" and one bottle of the "Grape-Juice Pills" are worth their weight in gold to those suffering from bad blood, poor complexion, headache, nervousness, wakefulness at night, costiveness and irregularities; and to those suffering from broken and delicate constitutions it will give new blood, new vigor, and new life. The "Catawba Grape Pills" are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing. Prescriptions accurately compounded. French, German and Spanish spoken. Stores open all night. All of H. T. Helmbold's preparations are Pharmaceutical, not a single one being patented, but all on their own merits. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

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Temple of Pharmacy, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Prescriptions accurately compounded.
French, German and Spanish spoken.
Stores open all night.

P. S.—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has gained a world-wide fame.

FOUNTAINS,
FLOWER VASES,
and
GARDEN ORNAMENTS.
The largest variety.
The most beautiful designs.
The best workmanship.
The lowest prices.
At JANES & KIRTLAND'S,
Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., one block from B'dway.

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A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

First-class square and upright Pianos for sale at reduced prices; sold on installments; to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Every instrument warranted for five years.
J. BAUER & CO., No. 630 Broadway.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
NEW-YORK.
WILL FURNISH
STERLING SILVER
FORKS AND SPOONS
IN QUANTITY,
AT $1 75, GOLD, PER OUNCE.
THESE GOODS ARE PRONOUNCED SUPERIOR IN BEAUTY OF FINISH, AND GREATER IN VARIETY OF PATTERN, TO ANY TABLE-WARE MANUFACTURED.
A LARGE STOCK OF
WEDDING SILVER,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &C., CHEAP FOR cash.—THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

STERLING
SILVER-WARE.
HAVING ENLARGED THEIR WORKS AT
Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.,
AND COMPLETED THEIR ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
SPOONS & FORKS, &c.,
BY IMPROVED PROCESSES,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
NOW OFFER A FULL STOCK OF TABLE-WARE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT
OF THE
Gorham Mf'g Co.
STERLING SILVER-WARE

Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

The Gorham Factory possesses all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods beautiful in design, and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.

A complete assortment of Gorham Electroplate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

"THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS IS GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES."

Every law-abiding citizen should know this and act accordingly.

THE NEW
"XL"
REVOLVERS,
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4,

For pocket revolvers are not surpassed, the No. 4 shooting a ball larger than the Colt's Navy, and weighs of revolver only thirteen ounces.

Can be had at the manufacturers,
Merwin & Hulbert,
Nos. 83 Chambers and 65 Reade sts.

AMERICAN BROILER.

Broiling, when done as it should be, is one of the most nutritious, if not the most nutritious, of all forms of cooking meats. Yet it is surprising how few people are aware that by the ordinary process a large proportion of the nutriment (and with it the flavor and tenderness) is lost by the dissipation and slow action of the heat, and consequent evaporation of the juices. Hence, an essential condition of retaining the nutriment is a sudden and intense concentration of heat, so as to instantly sear or crisp the surface of the meat, close the pores, and thus prevent the escape of the juices; and, as a chemical result of this, tough meats are also made tender. But to accomplish these purposes, the broiler must necessarily set on top of the stove or range, over one of the openings, and must be tightly inclosed except at the bottom, so as, while admitting all the heat from below, to allow none to escape above—thus retaining and intensifying it, and at the same time preventing the smoke coming in contact with the meat, which would, of course, be the natural result of a passage of air through the broiler. By thus complying with the natural laws involved, it is within bounds to say that meats will go thirty-three to fifty per cent. further—that is, they will contain that much greater proportion of nutriment, not to speak of their equally greater palatableness, and the ordinary time of broiling is reduced fully one-half.

These objects are completely and perfectly attained in the American Broiler, and done in the shape of an utensil so light, simple, cheap and convenient, as to bring it within the reach not only of every one's means, but within the easy management of every cook of ordinary common sense and carefulness. It is the first and only broiler ever invented or patented which meets, in every respect, the universal want. It has now been in use about two years, and large numbers sold in various parts of the country, with the most unqualified indorsement of those using it. It leaves no shadow of excuse for the further continuance of the old, tedious, troublesome, juice-evaporating, not to say expensive, process, or of that chief of culinary abominations, the frying-pan, with its product of meat soaked in burned grease—the very essence of dyspepsia and its train of life-shortening disorders.

The combination of advantages embodied in this plain and unpretending little utensil can only be appreciated after using. Among others, we may mention that it requires no coke or charcoal, no preparation of fire (doing its work just as well over ordinary coal or wood, and over a blazing fire or bed of coals), and is equally adapted to all sized stove and range openings.

The converging flange, swedged into the circular rim, is the most admirable feature of this broiler, and possesses several striking uses, viz.: 1st. It admits of an extension of the body of the broiler, and of larger space for the meat than the diameter of a stove-hole would otherwise do. 2d. While it does this, it allows no grease to fall upon the stove, but runs the melted fat into the fire, whence its smoke and smell is carried up the flue. 3d. It furnishes a support for the loose wire grate upon which the meat rests, and which presents none of the obstructions to the heat that bars do. 4th. It adds to the intensity of the heat which a mere inclosure would accumulate, by the reflection of the same from its upper surface, to the extent of 25 to 33 per cent., as has been demonstrated by experiment; thus securing the highest possible temperature and rapidity of action so essential to perfect broiling.

Of course there is no gravy-catching arrangement, for the simple reason that it keeps the gravy in the meat—just where it should be. Any process allowing the juices, which make the gravy, to escape, is utterly wrong in principle, and involves a corresponding waste of substance as well as injury to health; for not only is a large portion of the juices necessarily lost by evaporation, but what is saved is more or less burned, and therefore indigestible.

Many persons would expect, in a machine combining so many qualities, something complex and cumbersome, and might be disappointed at first sight; but the simplest machines often embody a greater variety of principles than the most complex; and this has the merit of all valuable and permanent inventions—the utmost simplicity and cheapness consistent with the objects to be attained. It is as simple as a pot or skillet, as easily cleaned, and much lighter. It consists of only three parts: the body and converging flange in one piece, the loose wire grate, and the cover. Its merits entitle it to become a standard kitchen utensil throughout the country. Operating upon recognized and infallible natural principles, (which the common process is in gross violation of,) its results are equally and necessarily infallible, unless defeated by ignorance, carelessness, or prejudice against innovations. These principles, of course, apply equally to the various kinds of meats; hence it is equally good for steaks, chicken, ham, chops, game, fish and oysters. It is also an unequaled bread-toaster and corn-popper.

We are now making it of Russia iron, with strong rim cover, obviating liability of edges getting jammed by carelessness, and thereby of destroying necessary close fit.

Guaranteed to fulfill all the above specifications, or money refunded. Retail price $2. Fine mesh-grate for corn-popping and coffee-roasting, when desired, 25 cents extra.

Liberal discount to the trade.

All broilers will have brass label attached, with name and trade-marks stamped thereon.

AMERICAN BROILER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Offices, No. 23 Barclay-st., New-York, and No. 158 West 4th-st., Cincinnati.

For sale, at manufacturers' prices, by
E. KETCHAM & CO., No. 289 Pearl-st.
RUSSELL & ERWIN, Manufacturing Company, Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st.
N. E. JAMES & CO., No. 23 Cliff-st.

At retail by all first-class stove, tin and house-furnishing dealers in the United States and British Dominions.

RHODODENDRONS.

There is no plant so beautiful. Its foliage is broad, evergreen, and hardy; its flowers are superb beyond description.

Seedlings, generally of one color..............$1 each.
Grafted plants, of all the colors..............$2 each.

These, with all the evergreens, can be planted at this season. For catalogues address

PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.